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NO AID FOR THE TREASURY

Mr. Reed Forecasts the Course of the House on Finance.

IT HAS NO POLICY OF ITS OWN

Safe to Assume It Will Decline to be Guided by the Administration —A Dog-in-the-Manger Policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Unless Mr. Reed shall be overborne by his party associates in the House of Representatives, there is reason for assuming that the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress will be far from lively or exciting. Everybody has taken it for granted that one of the things the Republicans would undertake to do as soon as they should put Mr. Reed back upon the Speaker's platform, would be to formulate some comprehensive, adequate, and popular solution of the financial question which it was the custom for Mr. Reed's party friends in the last Congress to declare the Democrats were incompetent to furnish.

Remembering that Mr. Reed was sometimes accused in the last Congress of having encouraged covertly Republican division to defeat financial measures proposed by the Administration, and helped by his vote, it is interesting to note that the few words spoken by Mr. Reed since his return to Washington were a declaration that the Republicans would not propose any financial legislation. What he said was this:

"It would be immodest, almost invidious, for Congress to attempt to take the lead in so important a matter. No, my impression is that in the decent decorum that will no doubt characterize its action one would be justified in supposing that Congress will defer any initiation of finance as a topic until the Administration is fully heard from. Under such circumstances you can readily see that nothing can be said now."

This sounds very much like an admission that, having no confidence in Republican agreement or ability to agree, the President must undertake to lead the Republicans. While there is not much doubt that the President would recommend legislation if he had a policy to formulate, and while it is not yet certain that he will not make a few suggestions, it is believed to be more probable that he will indicate the necessity for legislation by his description of the situation rather than by any request for particular measures. This course should be regarded by the Republicans as deferential to their good opinion of themselves and of the prerogatives of the law-making body.

There is no doubt whatever that if they consider it to be their duty to pass a bill providing for the retirement and cancellation of greenbacks, the President, as the Chief Executive Officer of the Government, will do his part in carrying it into effect. It will be safer later on to assume that all there is of policy on the Republican side is the determination to wait for suggestions and propositions from the Administration, in order to "rush" and kick at them, and make them the excuse for horseplay rather than the basis of legislation.

Mr. Reed's first words indicate a narrow, puerile, and unworthy spirit, if they are to be accepted as reflecting his wishes, or what he has understood to be the wishes of his associates. He has been in New-York for about ten days, and it has been suggested that he has picked up this bold Republican policy of caution in conference with the party leaders. That the proposition that the Republican House, the product of the election of 1894, shall wait to be guided in its action by the Democratic President is likely to prove a disappointing announcement to those who have been expecting for it a brilliant, bold, and confidence-inspiring career.

AFTER THE CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Payne and Dingley Rivals for Ways and Means Chairmanship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Mr. Reed, soon to be Speaker of the House in the Fifty-fourth Congress, has had his time fully occupied to-day in receiving political callers in his room at the Shoreham. Mr. Reed is in robust health and talks most entertainingly of his Summer outing on the coast of Maine. There is nothing in his appearance to indicate that he is worried over the responsibilities attaching to the position which is to be his without the asking.

He fights shy of interviewers. To newspaper men who endeavor to engage him in conversation on the topics connected with the next House, which are now in the public mind, he is provokingly dumb. The politicians who sought him to-day found it impossible to discover his plans concerning the House committees. There are some difficult problems to solve in connection with this subject, and Mr. Reed is presumably doing some quiet figuring. In the absence of anything definite concerning the more important Chairmanships, the gossips are busy with the various combinations which have been put forward in the last month.

The question about who is to be at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means naturally absorbs the most attention. Sereno E. Payne of New-York, who stood next to Mr. Reed on this committee in the last Congress, and who earnestly desires to be chairman, is on the ground. He has called upon Mr. Reed, but there are no indications that he has come to an understanding with the Speaker that is to be. Mr. Payne and his friends take the position that inasmuch as he was second only to Mr. Reed among the Republicans on the committee in the Fifty-third Congress, and has been for years prominently connected with the work of the committee, he has earned the promotion which he now asks. The question of political expediency is advanced by him in support of his claim. It would be highly improper, from his point of view, for the great State of New-York to be set aside in the selection of a chairman of this leading committee. Mr. Payne believes that the cause of protection would be advanced greatly in New-York if he should get the place once held by McKinley. It is conceded by politicians that this particular argument may have much weight with Mr. Reed and his advisers.

Mr. Payne unquestionably is worried over the reports which connect the name of Mr. Dingley with the Chairmanship of this committee. Mr. Dingley is very popular with the Republicans, and is thoroughly qualified for the position. He was not a member of the Ways and Means Committee in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses. Mr. Reed desired to be the Republican leader, and it would not have been politic or reasonable to have two representatives from Maine on this committee. Mr. Dingley was transferred to the Appropriations Committee. In the Fifty-first Congress Mr. Dingley stood fourth on the list of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, while Mr. Payne was two members below him. As this was the Congress which inflicted the McKinley law upon the country, Mr. Dingley's priority over Payne is declared by the former's friends to be well established. To use their expression, the last two Congresses, which were under Democratic control, "don't count." Mr. Dingley's ability never has been questioned, even by his political foes. He is well posted on economic topics, and has the courage of his convictions. He is not an effective orator, and this point is being made the most of by the supporters of Payne. The latter, while "smart," has little diplomacy. The fact that Mr. Dingley comes from the same State as the Speaker is not regarded here as an obstacle to being leader of the House.

John Dalzell of Pennsylvania has long been "pulling wires" for the honor Payne and Dingley court. He was ranked by Payne on the committee in the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Dalzell is in Washington. He appears to be confident that the Chairmanship will be his, but his opponents believe he has not a ghost of a chance.

The question of the important offices in the gift of the House is attracting attention by reason of the conflicting claims of the leading candidates. Major Alexander McDowell, Representative at Large from Pennsylvania in the last Congress, says the post of Clerk is practically in his grasp. McDowell is Quay's candidate. Quay is understood to have made up a slate, which he expects to put through the caucus without any difficulty. In addition to McDowell for Clerk, it includes Benjamin Russell of Missouri, for Sergeant at Arms; William J. Glenn of Cuba, N. Y., for Doorkeeper; the Rev. H. D. Fisher of Kansas, for Chaplain, and some one to be named by the Ohio delegation for Postmaster. There has been much talk about the Quay slate in the last few days, and it is generally understood that it has strong support and is likely to be adopted, although a few old members of the House, Joseph Cannon among them, are inclined to think otherwise.

Mr. Cannon said to-day that while there was much boasting about the election of McDowell, he was of the opinion that the House would not disregard the claim of Gen. Henderson of Illinois, backed as it is by many years of service in the House. Gen. Henderson has had his headquarters established since early last week, and is doing all in his power to secure the necessary number of votes. McDowell says he already has more votes than enough to elect him. The victorious man will need 123 votes, and the friends of Henderson are not willing to concede that McDowell has more than 60.

The Quay combination is said by its supporters to embrace twenty-eight votes from Pennsylvania, twenty-eight from New-York, nineteen from Ohio, ten from Missouri, and seven from Kansas—a total of ninety-two. Twenty votes of New-England are regarded by McDowell as certain to be added to his present strength. Henderson's friends look to the Western members to help them in their fight against the combine. It is said that before Russell was slated for Sergeant at Arms, Gen. Henderson was asked by Quay's agents if he would accept that post and replied that he wanted to be Clerk and would not compromise on any other place.

The Republican members of the House will hold their caucus Saturday night. In the meantime, the candidates for the minor places, as well as the large, will continue to make miserable the lives of the incoming members.

EX-GOV. FLOWER SETS AN EXAMPLE

Acts on Secretary Carlisle's Suggestion and Exchanges at the Sub-Treasury $250 in Gold for Legal-Tender Notes.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower called at the Sub-Treasury yesterday with $250 in gold, which he exchanged for legal-tender notes. The gold represented pocket and other pieces that had accumulated in his family. He said that his purpose was to set an example which, he hoped, might be widely followed by holders of gold in small amounts.

Secretary Carlisle's offer to pay express charges on all gold thus sent to the Treasury Department gave Mr. Flower the notion to do his share toward replenishing the Treasury gold supply. The Secretary had announced that the gold coin supply in the country reached $675,000,000, of which the banks held one-third and the Treasury $80,000,000, leaving more than half the supply among individuals, probably in small amounts. Mr. Flower decided to act at once on the suggestion. He said he hoped holders would give up their gold, in order that there might be a demonstration at this season of public interest in the maintenance of the gold reserve.

Since there is no premium on gold, and coin has value only at its face, Mr. Flower thought his surrender might possibly impress many other small holders of coin. He will watch with interest any additions to the reserve from such sources.

Help from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—One of the leading retail dry goods houses of Philadelphia will ship $100,000 of gold to the Treasury Department at Washington to-morrow. The firm in question is making the shipment with the patriotic purpose of helping sustain the Government's gold reserve, and hopes its example will induce other business houses here to do the same.

Gold Reserve, $82,033,782.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Treasury gold reserve to-day stands at $82,033,782.

RUSSIA BUYING ARMOR PLATE HERE

The New Battle Ship Rostislav Will Be Incased in Steel Made at the Bethlehem Iron Works in Pennsylvania.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 25.—The Bethlehem Iron Company to-day received news of the award of a contract for nearly 1,200 tons of armor plate for the new Russian battleship Rostislav.

President Linderman said to-night that the cablegram informing him of the contract had been received from Lieut. Meigs, who is representing the company in Russia. The contract will have to be completed by the Fall of next year.

There were fourteen bidders for the work. The contract represents nearly $600,000, and will keep the ordnance works here, employing 2,000 skilled workmen, running through the Winter.

CHIEF ENGINEER LEITCH BREAKS DOWN

The Navy Department Asked to Send a Substitute to the Boston.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—An addition has been made to the long list of naval engineers whose health has been ruined by overwork.

A telegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from the Mare Island Navy Yard announcing the breakdown of Chief Engineer R. R. Leitch, of the cruiser Boston. The dispatch states that this officer has been condemned by a medical board and asks that an engineer be sent at once to relieve him.

Engineer Leitch is considered one of the brightest men of the corps and the Department has done its best to keep him on the active list. During the past year he was relieved from duty on the Castine and Alliance on account of his health.

THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS

Everything from Ramie to the Nicaragua Canal Indorsed.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 25.—Twenty-four States and Territories were represented at the Transmississippi Congress to-day. George Q. Cannon of Utah presided.

Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska advocated recognition of the Cuban Republic, even if force of arms be required to back up the recognition.

Resolutions were presented in favor of Government control of the Nicaragua Canal, indorsement of ramie, appointment of a United States Irrigation Commission, admission of New-Mexico to Statehood, free coinage of silver, the improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, enactment of a National bankruptcy law, the annexation of Hawaii and Cuba, construction of a railway from Southern California to Salt Lake, the speedy completion of the Hennepin Canal, and the deepening of the Duluth Harbor.

Clerk Disappears with Deposit.

Howard Vaughan, a stock clerk, employed by Osborn & Saunders of 1,171 Broadway, was sent by his employers to deposit $175 in the Garfield Bank shortly before noon yesterday. He disappeared with the money. The firm notified Capt. Pickett of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and an alarm was sent out.

The South Carolina Constitution.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 25.—The Constitutional Convention has completed all the articles to the Constitution excepting those on the Legislative and Judicial Departments, and the members expect to finish that work to-morrow night.

The dining room Furniture at Flint's, 45 West 23d Street, must be seen to be appreciated. Plain, dainty, and regal in style.—Adv.

POLICE CALL IN OLYMPIA

Surging Thousands Kept Out of the New Amusement House.

ENTRANCE GUARDS CARRIED AWAY

Six Thousand Seated, Ten Thousand in the House, and Five Thousand Struggling Vainly in the Long Acre.

Oscar Hammerstein had to call on the police last night to help him keep people out of his Olympia, one of the most colossal places of amusement in the world. He had seating room for 6,000; he sold 10,000 tickets. Some persons saw the theatrical performance and heard and observed the concert and music-hall entertainments, while 5,000, Mr. Hammerstein says, slid through the mud and slush of Longacre back into the ranks of Cosmopolis.

Olympia was opened long before the time appointed, by a well-dressed mob that gathered in the square, gained in numbers as cable cars passed by and hansoms drove up, and, finally, with the strength of a dozen catapults, banged at the doors of the new castle of pleasure and sent them flying open.

Then the tactics were changed. They had been those of mediaeval warfare; they became those of the modern gridiron, with nobody to retire the injured from the field and nobody to count the yards of gain or loss.

Far beyond the Broadway cable tracks the crowd extended at 8 o'clock, and it was constantly increasing. Puffed sleeves wilted and crimped hair became hoydenish in the crush and the rain; toes were trampled and patent leathers and trousers were splashed, dresses were torn, and still the crowd pushed on—a minute's struggle at a time and an inch or two to the good.

Inside the Olympia people were packed in denser mass than was ever the crowd at an international wedding. All the doors were open, because the employes of the house and a few policemen could not close them, for to do so they would have had to annihilate the crushing battalion out in the square.

"Move on, somewhere, ladies and gentlemen!" shouted a ticket taker; "theatre to the right; music hall to the left; go on!"

A few managed to go on, and as soon as those behind felt that there was a space in front they surged up. There was a crash in the lobby, and the brass supports and plushed ropes that kept the crowd from going in without tickets fell, with half a dozen helpless men and women sprawling over them.

"Close the doors!" shouted Mr. Hammerstein.

He might as well have said "Stop the tide!" when it is at the full.

Then they sent for policemen. Twenty came and ten took their places on either side of the main entrance—ten to help people get into the theatre and ten others to see that the music hall ticketholders got through.

This was some relief, but not against the flying wedges and around-the-end dashes made by the crowd in the street.

"Gracious, Harry, I'm glad I didn't wear anything good in that mob!" said a handsome and well-dressed woman as she came somewhat like a cannon ball through one of the main doors, and gathered torn skirts from under the feet of half a dozen men who had been shot through the door behind her.

In this way entrance was made into Olympia by more than half of those who had tickets and seat or box checks. Inside they fared no better. Stairs were as impassable as would be an infantry regiment formed in solid square and with fixed bayonets.

"Here, usher; I've got tickets," came frequently a frantic shout over the heads of a six-deep and compressed line of spectators—they couldn't be called auditors—in the theatre.

"Come on," was the answering cry from Mr. Hammerstein's epauletted place finders.

That "come on" was about as fruitful to the anxious, waiting ticket holder as would be the call of a confidence man. Massed across aisles and resting its rear on the wall, was a mass of people that could be killed, but not otherwise disturbed. A football player might make a run over its shoulders, but the untrained man had a better chance trying to crawl on the floor.

"Oh, Lord," sighed a six-foot specimen of humanity, "I've played football, and you can get a fair show for a rush in that game; you can't get it here. Just look at those puffed sleeves, and tell me how a fellow can have the heart to crush them."

This was just the condition of things in the concert hall and the music hall—especially in the latter. Boxes were filled by main force; to reach a seat, one had to be an athlete; to stand, by right of a fifty-cents-admits-to-all ticket, implied torture such as is seldom witnessed at any performance or exhibition for which the public pays.

Three times the doors were closed. At 10 o'clock the rush from outside was almost as great as ever.

Olympia was ready for the people, as Mr. Hammerstein had said it would be. Edward E. Rice's "Excelsior, Jr.," fresh from triumph in New-Haven, was ready, and the thirty foreign artists, who came to this country for the first time to help Mr. Hammerstein to success, were ready. The orchestra in the beautiful concert hall was active—but there was paint.

There was green paint and red paint, yellow paint and blue paint—any color of paint you can think of—running loose about the house. Mr. Hammerstein took his share of it, and a safe statement is that nine-tenths of the men who strolled around Olympia carried home samples of it on their backs.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan strolled out of his box at intermission, talked with a few friends, and went back to his seat with yellow stripes across the back and down the arms of his dress coat.

Jacob A. Cantor seemed to have picked out all the shades of blue he could find, and put them at irregular distances all over his back.

De Lancey Nicoll and Elihu Root rubbed the walls in the balcony promenade a few times, and made a combination of yellow, red, and blue.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Hammerstein, approaching a group of men who had varicolored bars on their backs, "never mind; it's only water colors; just look at me. A hand broom will take all that out in the morning."

Then Mr. Hammerstein turned aside to deny that he had won $5,000 by opening Olympia last night.

"It's true," he said, "that I lost $3,000 by not opening a week ago."

The concert hall was the refuge of the crowded-out ticket holders, and it was thronged all the evening and until 1 o'clock this morning, when the band had played on to the end.

Rice's "Excelsior, Jr.," in the theatre, produced for the first time in New-York, is characteristic of Mr. Edward E. Rice. R. A. Barnett, who originally wrote the libretto of "1492" for the Boston Cadet Theatricals, and became famous because of the improvements of it, wrote the libretto of this mountainous piece. George Lowell Tracy and A. B. Sloane were the musicmakers, and all these combined to make a comic opera which is not a novelty, which is suggestive of lots of comic operas New-Yorkers have gone crazy over, and which still is pleasing and will continue to please.

Rice characteristics are all through it. The stage settings are beautiful, the costumes are as good as those of "1492," the regular—that is, of course, the new—songs are clever and tuneful, and the old ones, of which there are many, give the comedians splendid chances to be musically funny.

Fay Templeton as "Excelsior, Jr.," scored a great hit, even if she did invite comparison with May Irwin's song, "I Want You, My Honey." She did it well, and she had an extra stanza for the three times she was encored, and did not do a bit of inferior work when a bouquet of chrysanthemums fell to pieces in her hands.

Walter Jones had three parts—William Tell, Sammy Smug, and 'Arry, a costermonger. He was Walter Jones of "1492," and that is good. Miss Theresa Vaughn had as good a part as ever fell to her lot, and she is excellent in it. Miss Irene Perry has a voice, and a knowledge of its use, and gestural accompaniments that won favor for her from the time of her first note. Miss Marie Cahill, Matthew Ott, and the "Laughing Monks," Messrs. L. D. Don, Wallace Black, George F. Campbell, and Harry Earle, had their share of approval.

The plot of "Excelsior, Jr.," existed, there is no doubt, in the minds of those who wrote it, but burlesque, vaudeville, spectacle, mazy music, and fun at all times put the public beyond the pale of thought on that subject.

The music hall, for a baby New-York attraction, had the distinction of starting without an American performer, unless one has been discovered in the orchestra. Thirty persons, who represent the greatest amusement places of England, France, and Germany, were the entertainers there.

Perhaps the greatest of them was M. Hewelt, whose marionettes, already described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, showed the appreciative audience just what it and the performers do at a music hall performance. Others who pleased were the Kurachins, who throw double somersaults on perpendicular poles; Miss Edith Briant, skirt dancer; the Johnson troupe, globe jugglers; Les Andors, lightning change artists; Charles Liffion, strong man on a slack wire; the Donatos, one-legged clowns; Delia Rocca, violinist; Charles Nielsen Urdohl, female impersonator; the Leomy sisters trio, trapeze wonders; Miss Flo Banks, singing and dancing comedienne; the Avolos, triple bar performers of wondrous skill; Mlle. Frasetty, acrobatic dancer; Harry La More, grotesque wire performer, and My Fancy, sand dancer.

Among those who occupied boxes were Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Fred S. Gibbs, Senator Daly, Gen. O. O. Howard, Senator-elect Jacob A. Cantor, Jacob Hess, F. F. Proctor, Marks Arnheim, Miss Arnheim, Superintendent Constable of the Building Department, De Lancey Nicoll, Bartow S. Weeks, William F. Sheehan, Charles H. Hoyt, Frank McKee, Isabel Coe, "Phil" Daly, Jr., Jennie Joyce, E. Berry Wall, ex-Justice Koch, John F. Carroll, and Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr.

Joseph Wolf and ladies, Curtis Douglass of Albany, E. E. Swisheimer, "Abe" Hummel, M. E. Townsend, John L. Burdett, J. A. Conway, E. Martin Black, Mrs. A. Beirs, Loyd Roberts, William Henry Rosenstein, Congressman Conn of Elkhart, Ind.; William Shea, E. L. Knoedler, Thomas D. Goodenough, J. Wilson, Dr. John H. Nesbitt, R. L. Friedlander, Marcus R. Mayer, J. J. Dunlop, E. E. Rler, W. A. D. Scott, E. S. Kerr, W. H. Thompson.

A. P. W. Kinnan, John F. Thompson, Frank P. Rogers, J. B. Houston, David Graham, Harry Hammerstein, F. C. Melzer, and E. R. Walker.

POISON PLACED IN THE CHALICE

Plot Discovered to Take the Life of Father Jackimowicz, a Mount Carmel (Penn.) Priest.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., Nov. 25.—A plot to murder the Rev. Father Jakimowicz by putting poison in the chalice from which he drank wine at mass was only frustrated by the robbery of the church by the would-be assassin. The arsenic and paris green that had been placed in the cup and vials used by the priest were luckily discovered by him when apprised of the burglary.

The fact that a lawsuit in which the priest is interested will come up for trial in a few days adds a mysterious meaning to the plot.

The robbery of the church was discovered by the disorder in the vestry. The priest had himself carefully polished the sacred cup Saturday and placed it in the proper niche. He took it down and saw that a peculiar greenish liquid was in the bottom of the chalice. This the priest examined carefully, and found that the solution contained arsenic and paris green. Father Jackimowicz also discovered that several vials used in the service had been partly filled with poison.

The priest, soon after the truth was revealed, was obliged to conduct mass. Later in the day he informed the police authorities, but no arrests have yet been made. Father Jakimowicz has had a troublous time ever since he assumed charge of St. Joseph's a few years ago.

An attempt was made last year to blow up the parsonage with dynamite. Recently a man and his wife brought action against Father Jakimowicz for alleged assault.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AT PALMA

Outside the Walls of the Town a Cartridge Explodes Mysteriously, Ignites a Quantity of Powder, and Kills.

BARCELONA, Nov. 25.—A terrible accident, resulting in a sad loss of life, occurred today at Palma, capital of the Island of Majorca, 130 miles south of this city. Eighty persons, most of whom were women, were employed in emptying old cartridges outside the walls of the town when one of the cartridges exploded in some unknown manner.

There was a large quantity of powder that had been taken out of cartridges lying about over a large area, and this was ignited by the discharge of the cartridge. A tremendous explosion followed, which shattered the masonry of the town walls, which are extremely thick, and did considerable damage to houses. Thirty-seven women and fourteen men were instantly killed, but what the exact loss of life was has not yet been ascertained.

Forty persons were seriously wounded, and of this number twenty have since died.

Many of the dead and wounded were found at considerable distances from the scene of the accident, they having been hurled through the air by the force of the explosion. Some of the dead were terribly burned and mangled, so much so in a number of cases that identification will be extremely difficult, if not impossible. An official inquiry into the cause of the disaster will be held.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MRS. KEANE

The Stepmother of the Bishop Found Lifeless in Her Room.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Mrs. Mary Keane, stepmother of Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, was found dead in her room, at 105 North High Street, to-night. She was sixty-two years old.

Mrs. Keane had lived comparatively alone for the last fifteen years. It is not known what caused her death, but Coroner Hill will investigate. Mrs. Keane was last seen Saturday by an inmate of the house, when she was apparently in her usual health.

The body was found partly undressed on a sofa in the front room of her residence late to-night. She had apparently been dead about thirty-six hours.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS'S CONDITION

He Has an Abscess on the Brain, and His Physicians Are Hopeless.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The report circulated early this morning that Alexandre Dumas was dead was premature.

He is suffering from an abscess on the brain, and is in a comatose condition. His physicians have no hope of his recovery, and his relatives have been summoned to his bedside.

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NO CEREMONY IN CHURCH

The Marriage of Miss Rockefeller and Mr. McCormick To-day.

ILLNESS CAUSES CHANGE OF PLANS

The Bridegroom Has an Attack of Pleurisy and Cannot Leave His Apartments in the Buckingham.

Miss Edith Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, and Mr. Harold H. McCormick of Chicago, will be married at the bedside of the bridegroom in the Hotel Buckingham at 12 o'clock to-day, instead of having the grand wedding which had been planned to take place in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church at the same hour.

This change was decided upon late yesterday afternoon, after a consultation between Mr. McCormick's three physicians, Drs. Janeway, McCosh, and Janes. They concluded that any attempt on the bridegroom's part to go to the church to-day would be dangerous, and might precipitate a fatal case of pneumonia.

When this decision was communicated to Miss Rockefeller she at once declined to postpone the ceremony. But, as the physicians considered the postponement might have far more injurious results than the fatigue of a wedding ceremony it was decided to have the marriage take place in the apartments at the Buckingham, which the bridegroom's mother and her sons have been occupying.

Until the change in the programme had been decided upon no one outside of the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom had any knowledge of Mr. McCormick's illness. He caught a cold last Thursday which kept him in the hotel. Later the cold settled in his side, and developed into pleurisy, but the physicians had every hope of effecting such an improvement that the wedding ceremony at the church and the reception at the Rockefeller residence might go through unmarred. The past two days, however, have been very wet and muggy, and so opposed to any improvement in a sickness of this nature that Mr. McCormick has made no gain.

At the Rockefeller house, 4 West Fifty-fourth Street, it was said yesterday that the marriage ceremony would occur at the bridegroom's bedside, if necessary. At the Buckingham, the bridegroom's family were hoping this would not be necessary, and that Mr. McCormick would be able to situp, and be moved into a drawing room.

As soon as it had been decided that the church ceremony could not take place, announcements were at once prepared and sent out to those who had been invited to the church. No attempt was made to communicate with any except New-York City guests and those invited from near-by towns, which guests would not be likely to leave their homes before the notice of the change was received by this morning's mail.

At the bride's home it was said the change was a great disappointment to all concerned, and especially to the bride, who had personally designed and arranged a church wedding that would have been marked by extreme good taste, but so very original in its carrying out that it would never have been included in the expression "All weddings are just alike."

Miss Rockefeller has decided that, as far as possible, in removing the wedding to the bridegroom's hotel apartments, nothing is to be omitted from the service that could be introduced without detriment to the bridegroom's condition.

The bride will arrive early at the Hotel Buckingham, at Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, four blocks from the Rockefeller residence. She will wear a very rich ivory satin gown, made in princesse fashion, with a long, round train. The waist is covered entirely with heavy point lace, applique on the silk foundation. A profusion of lace of the same design is arranged over the tops of the sleeves. A point lace veil of rare value will be held in place by a superb diamond tiara, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride will carry a shower bouquet made of white orchids, the perfume being supplied by lilies of the valley. The long streamers of the shower will be white orchids tied with narrow white ribbon.

Owing to the uncertainty of the bridegroom's condition, the personnel of the wedding procession will not be decided until this morning. If he is able to be moved into a drawing room, the entire bridal party, as it would have taken part in church, will assist. In that case the bridesmaids will be Miss Emma Rockefeller, the bride's cousin, whose marriage with Dr. D. H. McAlpin will take place Dec. 12; Miss Carrie McCormick of Chicago, the bridegroom's cousin; Miss Frances Adams of Boston, Miss Caulwell, and the Misses Scott. Four of the bridesmaids will wear pink dotted mousseline de soie over pink silk, and two will wear white gowns of the same style.

The bride herself paid especial attention to suggesting designs for the bridesmaids' gowns, which, with their large picture hats and the dainty sable muffs they will carry during the ceremony, were her gifts to the maids.

Miss Alta Rockefeller, the bride's sister, will be the maid of honor, and will appear in white satin and mousseline de soie lavishly trimmed with lace.

Cyrus McCormick and Emmons Blaine, grandson of the late James G. Blaine, both nephews of the bridegroom, will be the pages, and will walk behind the bride.

This bridal party was to have made an especially effective entrance and procession in the church ceremony, which was allowable, owing to the style of decorations, and the construction of the church.

The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church is not large, and has no central aisle up which the bride's cortège might march. The pulpit platform is high, and still higher is the organ and choir loft, while an immense Gothic-shaped stained-glass window almost fills the entire end of the church, reaching to the roof. This Gothic window gave the keynote to the decorations in the church, on which forty of Thorley's men, including florists and carpenters, were at work when the order was issued yesterday afternoon to suspend operations.

This immense arch was already bordered with palm foliage and pink chrysanthemums, with two smaller arches on either side. Half a dozen pews had been removed from the front of the church, and carpenters had commenced the erection of an immense circular platform on a level with the pulpit, so as to have all the effect of a circular stage, approached by circular steps like a dais extending around the entire stage. Workmen were engaged on a gothic arch of palms and pink chrysanthemums in the centre of this platform, which was to be flanked by screens of palm leaves loosely interwoven.

These were only a small portion of the decorations the bride's good taste had decided upon. From small doors on either side of the platform the bridesmaids were to issue singly, meet under the bridal arch, and, two by two, descend the incircling steps to the right aisle, and walk down the aisle to the rear door of the church, where they would receive the bride, and escort her to the platform.

The only persons present at the marriage besides those in attendance upon the bride will be the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The music, which was to have been a feature of the ceremony, will be omitted.

The entire platform idea and the bridal processional is unique in the history of New-York weddings. Now all this is changed, and instead of the splendor of a church wedding the wealthiest bride of the season and one of America's greatest heiresses will be married in the shadow of the sickroom.

The bridal breakfast and reception following the ceremony will take place at the bride's home.

A dinner to the bridesmaids was given last night at the bride's home.

NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE

Secretary Morton Lashes the Sugar Trust Senators and Proposes Taxes on Tea, Coffee, and Beer.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 25.—J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, has written H. J. Smalley, Secretary of the Minnesota Democratic Association, a letter which has been read here with a good deal of interest. It is in answer to Mr. Smalley's request that he address the association on Jackson's Day. After declining, because of a previous engagement at Omaha, Mr. Morton says:

The election encourages me to believe that the apparent disasters to Democracy in 1896, which they indicate, are only seemings, and that really the elections teach that to achieve victory the Democratic Party must declare definitely its doctrines on all occasions, and that the disciples who are expected to advocate and represent those doctrines must never be untrue to them in deed or act.

My real and profound conviction is that the five Senators who, like mutinous sailors on a craft, scuttled the Wilson Tariff Reform bill, are wholly and entirely responsible for the temporary loss of New-York, New-Jersey, and Maryland. The Democracy, instead of having one Judas Iscariot among its disciples, has several; there are five in the United States Senate.

Unlike their original prototype, besides hanging themselves, they hanged their party in the three States and demoralized it everywhere else.

Now, idiotic men who profess to be Democrats and to adhere to the platform of 1892 say that we must raise the tariff to a "protective" point in order to get more revenue for the Government.

The truth is that the revenues from the tariff are entirely satisfactory and increasing daily. The deficit of income is from internal revenue sources. The admirers and followers of the five men who defeated tariff reform in the United States Senate, as a rule, ignore the fact that a tariff for revenue brings very little protection, and that a tariff solely for protection brings no revenue. A tariff for revenue with incidental protection was the war cry of these same pirates for years. They do not understand apparently that at the point where protection, as an incident, comes in, revenue ceases.

There is no future for the Democratic Party except upon the platform declaring definitely for commercial freedom and sound money. The former means ultimate free trade and the latter gold monometallism. With our present system of internal revenue, of course free trade is for the time being impossible. My judgment is in favor of a tariff for tax—or revenue—upon tea, coffee, and sugar. I am also favorable to an increased tax upon beer of $1 per barrel. This would give a revenue of $35,000,000 per annum.

It would increase the cost of a schooner of beer just two mills.

I believe in the restoration of a stamp tax upon all deeds to real estate, transfers, bank stocks, bank checks and drafts, and policies of life and fire insurance. This latter means of raising revenue never imposed any hardship upon those citizens of smaller means, who seldom make bank checks or transfer real estate. Further than that, I would have stamps upon proprietary medicines and matches. From these subsidiary sources vast revenue could be drawn without working any hardship upon the masses of the people.

Whether Minnesota Democrats fall in with Mr. Morton's notions about raising revenues or dissent from them, they are likely to approve his condemnation of the Sugar Trust Senators.

BAD SLEETSTORM IN THE WEST

Telegraph Lines Are Crippled—Reported as Increasing in Severity and Moving Rapidly Eastward.

A destructive sleetstorm in the upper and lower lake regions and in the Ohio Valley crippled the telegraph lines so badly last night that only a few messages reached the Western Union offices in this city after 11 o'clock from those sections.

The Buffalo Western Union office reported at midnight that the storm had wrecked the wires to Chicago. Similar reports were received from the principal Western Union offices on the main lines west of Washington. Details of the storm were very meagre. The dispatches described it as a "sleet and wet snow storm."

It began with rain to the northwest of Chicago and moved rapidly south and east.

There was no communication between Chicago and Buffalo at 1 o'clock this morning. This was also the case between St. Louis and Pittsburg.

It was reported then that the storm was becoming more severe in places and moving eastward rapidly.

CHICAGO THREATENED BY PITTSBURG

Warning to the Windy City that It May Lose the Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—William J. Campbell, the Illinois member of the National Republican Committee, returned to-day from Washington.

Mr. Campbell says immediate action of a definite character must be taken by Chicago's business men, and a guaranty of the payment of at least $70,000 must be made to the National Committee before the claims of this city will be considered.

If this is not done in a few days, Mr. Campbell thinks the convention will go to Pittsburg. It is understood a meeting of the Business Men's Committee will be held at once.

NO PROSECUTION OF THE SUGAR TRUST

The New-Jersey Attorney General Says He Contemplates No Action.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—Attorney General Stockton was asked to-day regarding the Wall Street rumor that he was contemplating proceedings against the Sugar Trust, and he replied that the report was without foundation in fact.

Anti-Closing Men Score a Point.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—In the barbers' war over the enforcement of the Sunday-closing law, the anti-closing faction scored heavily to-day, when Judge Windes granted a temporary order prohibiting two Justices of the Peace from issuing any more warrants for the arrest of barbers who worked Sunday, or from taking any further action in the cases now pending in their courts. The Judge will hear arguments on the writ next Friday and pass upon the constitutionality of the law.

"Currency Sixes" Fall Due.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Treasury Department to-day sent out a circular giving notice that United States 6 per cent. bonds of the face value of $3,680,000, issued under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, in aid of the Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and Union Pacific Railroads, commonly known as "currency 6s," will become due Jan. 1, 1896, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day.

Subject for College Men's Debate.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The subject for the third annual debate between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University will be: "Resolved, That the Federal Government should provide by public taxation for the establishment and maintenance of a National University at Washington." The debate will be held at Ithaca, Washington's Birthday.

Naval Aid to Secretary Herbert.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Lieut. Commander B. H. Buckingham, United States Navy, to-day assumed duty as naval aid to the Secretary of the Navy, succeeding Lieut. Lazarus L. Remey. He was until recently in command of the dispatch boat Dolphin.

President Will Not Go to Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—President Cleveland, Secretaries Lamont and Herbert have declined invitations to be present at the banquet of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce to-morrow night.

Unique Christmas Novelties may be found at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

NEW-YORK IS GLORIFIED

High Honors Paid the Metropolis at the Atlanta Exposition.

MANHATTAN DAY A HUGE SUCCESS

Squadron A and Its Mount Divide the Honors of the Occasion with Mayor Strong.

A BALL ENDS THE DAY'S FESTIVITIES

The Parade of the New-Yorkers Proves the Attraction of the Day for All Visitors.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25.—Manhattan Day at the Cotton States and International Exposition has come and gone, leaving a lasting

THE ADMIRAL'S ADVICE.

How a Stout Old Sea Fighter Defended His Wooden Ships.

Old Admiral Farragut said that the best defense against an enemy's guns is not armor plate, but a fierce and well-directed return fire that will silence the foe. He believed in protecting his ships, but he relied for success upon good guns and brave men. Battles are won with them, not with armor.

Now that the season is changing, it is unnecessary to recommend more protection for your body in the shape of clothing. But no fabric ever woven will keep out the Autumn colds that fasten themselves upon the system so rapidly and stick so long. Doubtless you know people who, although lightly clad, never seem to take cold; while others cough and shiver, despite all their wrapping. The people of the first class, like Farragut's ships, are defended from within. They have nerves stout as whipcord and blood that leaps with the irrepressible vigor of perfect health.

Maybe they were born so, but in uncountable instances this condition resulted from a timely use of a wholesome stimulant at the first approach of cold. The most popular stimulant for medicinal and family use is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Experience has shown how completely, by stirring the lagging circulation, it prevents congestion, and so helps the system to get rid of a cold.

It whets the appetite, too. This is an important thing when you remember that people with a bad cold do not care for food. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey of itself retards waste of tissue, as experiments have shown, but its chief value lies in its tonic qualities. Insist on having Duffy's.

Reed & Barton,
Silversmiths.

Table Ware

Everything needed for the table in many new and beautiful forms.

Enameled Solid Silver

A superb assortment of most artistic designs, richly enameled.

Toilet Articles

A large and attractive display of Solid Silver Toilet Articles in sets for ladies or gentlemen.

Novelties

Including the newest and most desirable articles for ornament or use.

37 Union Square, N.Y.
13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

showed that Mr. Graybill's slip was greatly appreciated by those who knew that Mrs. Strong was not present. Mr. Page's hand, however, stopped the stampede.

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan offered a prayer, after which Mr. Page said that Mrs. Thompson would make an address. To his discomfort, Mrs. Thompson instantly declined to do anything of the sort, whereupon Mr. Page adroitly said that the burden of her message to New-York was that it should carefully consider what proportion of the burden of the Government of the city, State, and Nation women should bear.

Having got nicely out of this difficulty, Mr. Page plunged into the excise question. He said that the Mayors of three cities were present. In New-York a man could get shaved on Sunday, but could not get a drink. In Brooklyn, a man could get a drink, but could not have a shave. In Atlanta, a man could neither get a drink nor a shave. He asked Mayor Porter King of Atlanta to tell the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn how he managed to attain his results.

Mayor King, responding, said that New-Yorkers need not bother about the laws of Atlanta, as they would not be enforced against them as long as they were here. At this point Mayor Strong looked as if he could have beaten Mr. Page, and Mayor Schieren looked as if he could have embraced him. Mr. Porter then made a general speech of welcome.

Mayor Strong Speaks.

Mayor Strong was introduced as "a business man who filled the great offices of New-York without regard to the political affiliations of his officers," and the women present applauded loudly while the men smiled. Mayor Strong began his address by apologizing for the absence of Mrs. Strong. "Mrs. Strong," said the Mayor, in a facetious manner, "knows my weakness and you may be sure she would have been with me if she had been able." Then he introduced Mrs. Horton to the audience as the lady who had been mistaken for his wife. In his formal remarks Mayor Strong said:

Manhattan Day has been observed by the citizens of New-York since the 25th of November, 1783, as one of the gallant days in the history of New-York and Manhattan Island. It was on that day that the British flag was lowered upon Manhattan Island, and the soldiers and sailors of old England left our shores as a formal recognition of American independence, and left us in peace, quietude, and poverty.

On Manhattan Day our starry banner was raised to the top of the same flagpole upon the Battery from which an instant before the English flag had been lowered. There is the significance of the day we celebrate. This is the reason we selected this, of all days during your exposition, as the proper one for the representatives of New-York to visit Atlanta, and called it Manhattan Day. With us it is a legal holiday, and as our citizens celebrate its observance the heart of every member of every financial institution of the City of New-York beats in unison with the sons of colony of New-Yorkers that is here to-day, and sends greetings to you for the magnificent enterprises that you, the people of Atlanta, have originated and brought to such a magnificent culmination.

On this day every merchant of the City of New-York and her citizens generally join in celebrating with the citizens of Atlanta and the citizens of the Cotton States, and through us they send to you their joyous greetings, and bid you Godspeed in your great enterprise, and wish for this exposition the realization of every hope of success that the management has indulged in. The commercial interests of our entire country are likewise in touch with your enterprises, and we congratulate the citizens of Atlanta on having within their own limits a class of people with the ability to conceive and formulate in their own brain a plan to carry to completion an enterprise such as this, in the midst of which we stand to-day.

We have learned from actual observation the story of your material progress. Let us hope, too, from a manly clasping of hands, a straight look into each other's eyes, a common heartbeat, we demonstrate a common pride in a common country, and, more than all, a sentiment which makes us friends and brethren.

President Low's Address.

Sousa's Band played "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle," and then President Seth Low of Columbia College spoke as follows:

The human voice is but a feeble organ by which to express the greeting of one city to another. Yet it is by the still, small voice of human speech that the spirit of a community finds its best utterance, like the spirit of a man. It is New-York, therefore, the majestic city by the Hudson, that speaks through me to the people of Atlanta, the metropolis of Georgia. Of all her many voices, New-York chooses the friendly human voice, because her message is fraternal and from her heart. Sitting at the gateway of the continent, and always mindful of the great world beyond the sea, New-York is and always has been cosmopolitan in character. But they mistake utterly the spirit of the place who permit themselves to suppose for a moment that for this reason New-York is unmindful of the great country behind her, to which she serves as the port of entry. To the West and to the South run the arteries of her commerce, carrying into all parts of the country her own life blood. Therefore it is that in no region of the country can an event happen of paramount interest there that it is not reflected at once in the quickened pulse-beats of New-York. Especially, for one reason and another, there has always been more than a common sympathy between New-York and the South, and so it is that, in Atlanta's day of rejoicing, New-York is glad to bring her tribute of congratulation and good will.

You are accustomed to think of New-York as the commercial metropolis. You know, also, that she is the financial centre of the country. Some of you may be aware, as well, that she is the greatest headquarters of manufacture in the United States. It certainly is not without significance, therefore, that New-York to-day speaks to you through one of her educators. It is as though she were saying to the New South: "Hear the message of New-York: Commerce is good, finance is good, manufacture is good. But, O men of the South, without education, commerce, finance, and manufacture in any high sense are alike impossible. To attain them you must educate; to maintain them you must educate; to expand them you must educate."

And yet you have followed a true instinct in calling the attention of the country, through this exhibition, to the material resources of the South. Commerce is the handmaid of civilization, and if it be necessary to have education in order to develop commerce to its utmost extent, so also it is necessary to have commerce in order to support education. Commerce and education must go hand in hand. Education, first of all, should be practical. It is, indeed, impossible to measure the influence for good upon the world of the higher education. In one way or another all communities must provide for their children an educational privilege as great as can be had; but everywhere it is important that an educational pyramid should be broad at its base. In particular, it has come to be believed, in our day, that the education of the hand is no less important than the education of the eye. Therefore, I hope it will be characteristic of the educational system of the South that great stress shall be laid upon the trade school and the manual training school, as well as upon the common school, the high school, and the college.

It is customary to say of New-York that her location is indicated by nature as the seat of a commercial metropolis. Undoubtedly her natural advantages as a commercial centre are very great; but it should not be forgotten that New-York is what she is because the men of New-York have co-operated with nature to develop her advantages. The Erie Canal, which has contributed so largely to the supremacy of New-York, was made possible by nature, but the canal was built through the foresight and the courage of the men of the State of New-York. I count it, therefore, a circumstance full of hope that the people of Atlanta should have organized this exhibition in order to call attention to the vast resources of this section of the country, both developed and undeveloped. The same spirit of enterprise, intelligently directed, will do for the South what it has already done elsewhere whenever it has had the chance.

It is one of the striking characteristics of our times that many valuable products are made of what formerly went to waste. The pierced cocoon of twenty-five years ago was used as a fertilizer. In our day it is carded and spun into beautiful silk. After everything valuable was thought to have been secured from petroleum, vaseline was made of what was left. So I might weary you with illustrations of the truth that the resources of a country are not to be considered exhausted when the most palpable harvests have been gathered. The refuse of a city may be made by skill and intelligence to enrich the soil, and he who would measure the resources of his country must question closely that which is thrown away as well as that which is used. Mr. Carnegie once said to me that he was among the first in his line of business to employ a professional chemist. As a result, he said, his company made steel for several years out of the waste heaps of his neighbors' factories.

It is this combination of trained intelligence with industry and enterprise on which modern civilization is so largely built. If this be true of our material products, it is no less true of the human product. No people can afford to neglect even a residuum of its population, whether they are white or black. Many of the greatest men of our country, and of all times, have had their origin in the most untoward conditions. That community is the most far-sighted and the most certain to prosper which most intelligently and persistently strives to convert what I may call, from this point of view, even the waste product of humanity into useful men and good citizens. Such a result is not produced by accident, any more than the waste product of the factory is made valuable and useful without study and without care. This, then, is the message of manufacturing New-York to Atlanta: "Count nothing valueless in the world about you or in the population in your midst."

New-York, like the South, has its grave problems springing out of the character of its population. Neither New-York nor the South has more than begun to solve its problems of this nature. The solution of such problems is certain to be found only slowly; but it is safe to say that it will come first to that city and that community that seeks for it in this faith—that even out of what one may almost call the waste products of humanity may be recovered some of the brightest jewels in its crown.

Heartily New-York wishes that there may be no end to the prosperity of the South, for she is sure that your prosperity is the prosperity of the entire country, and that your advances in civilization, whether in the domain of industry or of education, are equally her own advances. Shakespeare says, "What is the city but the people?" The glory of New-York is to be found—not in her manufactures, not in her commerce, not in her finance. It is to be found rather, in the fact that in New-York are the men who can conduct her manufactures, can conduct her commerce, and can conduct her finance. So this exhibition seems to me to portend for Atlanta and for the whole South, the development of a prosperity which is possible not because nature has been beneficent, but because the South herself is producing and is attracting to herself men who can take nature by the hand and lead her withersoever they will.

President Collier followed Mr. Low in a few words of welcome. The New-York delegation then adjourned to the Piedmont Driving Club, where luncheon was served. After luncheon Mrs. J. Bradley Reid, Mrs. Frank Northrop, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Collier, Mrs. Porter King, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, and Mrs. H. L. Horton received in the New-York Room of the Woman's Building. The room was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and was crowded with visitors for two hours.

There was a display of fireworks opposite the New-York State Building, which had been profusely decorated with flags and bunting, at 6 o'clock.

All those prominent in the fashionable circle of Atlanta society, together with those who had come from New-York for Manhattan Day, were received by Mrs. S. M. Inman from 5 to 7 o'clock in her mansion on Peachtree Street.

A BALL AT THE HOTEL.

The New-York Headquarters Thronged with Southern Society People.

ATLANTA, Nov. 25.—The New-York delegation gave a ball at the Kimball House this evening. The ball began at 9:30 o'clock, and was pronounced by competent authorities, whose memories stretch back to the 50s, to have been the most brilliant social event since the war. Not only were those who are socially prominent in Atlanta present, but others of equal social standing in other cities of Georgia sent in their applications for cards, and came in almost every instance where it was possible to give them invitations.

The rooms on the first floor of the Kimball House are well adapted for the purpose of a large ball. There are several large reception rooms arranged to open into each other. The largest of these was chosen for the supper room.

Mayor Strong took up his stand at the head of one room at 10 o'clock, and for two hours was not permitted to rest for a moment from the labor of receiving the guests, who passed in couples before him. He was assisted in his duty by Gen. Ben. G. McCook, John A. Eames, and Charles H. Webb. Among the earliest arrivals were Gov. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mayor Porter King and Mrs. King, Major and Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cox.

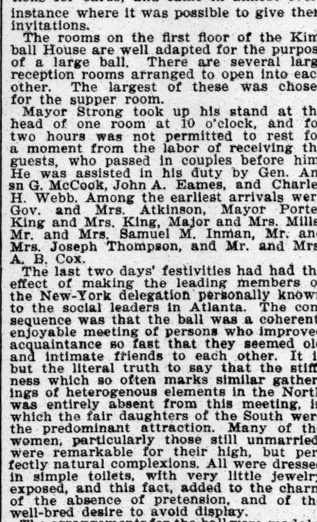
The last two days' festivities had had the effect of making the leading members of the New-York delegation personally known to the social leaders in Atlanta. The consequence was that the ball was a coherent, enjoyable meeting of persons who improved acquaintance so fast that they seemed old and intimate friends to each other. It is but the literal truth to say that the stiffness which so often marks similar gatherings of heterogeneous elements in the North was entirely absent from this meeting, in which the fair daughters of the South were the predominant attraction. Many of the women, particularly those still unmarried, were remarkable for their high, rich, natural complexions. All were dressed in simple toilets, with very little jewelry exposed, and this fact, added to the charm of the absence of pretension, and of the well-bred desire to avoid display.

The arrangements for the ball were made by Peter M. Franklin, who has represented the New-York committee at Atlanta for the last week, and has done much thorough but unobtrusive work, for which he has obtained due credit from those who were aware of the difficulties under which he labored through hurried preparations.

The New-York special train will leave Atlanta to-morrow at 1 o'clock and is scheduled to complete the journey to New-York in twenty-six hours.

Highwaymen in New-Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 25.—Frederick Nilsson of 89 Morris Street went to Bayonne last night to visit friends. As he was returning through Ocean Avenue at 1 o'clock this morning, he was attacked by three men, who knocked him down and robbed him of $17 and a watch. They escaped.



POMMERY "SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

REPUBLICANS ALL AT ODDS

Aroused by the Way Platt Men Carried the Enrollment.

MAY HAVE A SECOND COMMITTEE

Gov. Morton and Mr. Fish Come to Town and Have Talks with Mr. Platt—Senator Coggeshall Defends His Loyalty.

The way in which the Platt crowd carried on the Republican enrollment last Saturday night has set the whole party in this city by the ears. Charges and counter-charges are being made in all the districts.

The anti-Platt people claim, with a great deal of justice, that the Platt enrolling office kept as many of them as possible from getting their names on the books. Tammany, they say, never did anything more high-handed.

In some cases where Republicans called at the places advertised they were sent elsewhere on a fool's errand because they were known as anti-Platt men. It is also charged that the rolls were padded in some cases by the aid of Tammany men.

Some of the Republican newspapers openly charge fraud, and it looks now as though the upshot of the trouble will be the establishment of a second Republican County Committee in this county that will fight Platt and Plattism. Frequent conferences are now being held by anti-Platt Republicans with that end in view.

Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the County Committee loudly protests that the enrollment was fairly conducted, and that if any Republican has a grievance he can have it redressed by applying to the Committe on Organization.

This committee, of course, is controlled by the Platt men, and the Republicans who have been fooled and snubbed and insulted do not see what good it will do to apply to it.

Matters have come to such a pass in the Twentieth Assembly District that even some of the Platt Republicans are getting ready to bolt from J. L. Stewart, the Platt leader there.

Gov. Morton came to the city yesterday. Lieut. Gov. Saxton was also in town, and so were Speaker Fish and T. C. Platt.

Gov. Morton has entries in the Live Stock Show at the Madison Square Garden, and Mr. Platt has several entries in another show that will open in Albany about the first of the year.

Gov. Morton is keeping a close watch on some of Mr. Platt's entries, especially for certain committee places.

The Governor saw some of the party leaders yesterday and discussed various matters bearing upon the make-up of the committees and the general legislative policy to be pursued. He talked with Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Speaker Fish, and Mr. Platt.

Mr. Fish was in high spirits, and said that he had already ninety-two votes pledged to him in his canvass for re-election as Speaker. T. C. Platt is for Mr. Fish, so it is not very necessary for him to do much canvassing this year.

All the Republican members of the Senate are understood to have agreed to the plan of making Col. Timothy Ellsworth of the Niagara District President pro tem. of the Senate.

It was announced last night by some of the politicians who usually know what they are talking about, that Assemblyman Grady of Monroe would get the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly.

T. C. Platt spent last evening with Gov. Morton at the Hotel Renaissance.

Senator Henry J. Coggeshall arrived in the city yesterday to keep an eye on the Republican leaders. Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee has often said that Coggeshall would not be invited to any Republican caucus at Albany. He classes him with the Democrats. Mr. Coggeshall gave his view of his own political status yesterday as follows:

"I ran as an independent Republican, and as a Republican I was elected. As I received over 50 per cent. of the Republican votes in my district, I do not see how they can call my victory a Democratic one. In the Senate I expect to act with the Republicans, because I am a Republican, and was so elected. Certain so-called leaders in my district imagine they could read me out of the Republican Party, and they attempted to dictate the nomination. It is not necessary for me to say that I went into the fight backed by the bone and sinew of the Republicans in my district."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, threatening weather and rain, increasing southeasterly winds and warmer. EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, threatening weather and rain, increasing southeasterly winds, and warmer in northern portions of New-York and Pennsylvania Tuesday, colder Wednesday.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, threatening weather and rain, clearing Tuesday evening, warmer Tuesday, colder, probably fair Wednesday, winds shifting to southerly. VIRGINIA, showers, southerly winds, warmer in northern portion. NORTH CAROLINA, local rains, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, colder Tuesday night. SOUTH CAROLINA, local rains, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to westerly, cooler Tuesday night. EASTERN FLORIDA, local rains, southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds, colder Tuesday night in northern portion. GEORGIA, rain, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to westerly much colder in northern portion Tuesday night. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, showers, followed by much colder clearing weather and northwesterly winds, frosts Tuesday night. LOUISIANA and MISSISSIPPI, clearing and colder weather, with northerly winds and frosts. EASTERN TEXAS, fair weather, frosts Tuesday morning, continued cold, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW MEXICO, fair, northerly winds, slight rise in temperature. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair Tuesday, with continued cold northerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, preceded by rain in eastern portion, northerly winds, colder in eastern portion. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, threatening weather and rain, winds shifting to northwesterly, much colder, probably cold wave in central portions. WEST VIRGINIA, threatening weather and rain, warm southerly winds, shifting to much colder westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, threatening weather and rain, brisk and high easterly winds, dangerous on the lakes, shifting to westerly, colder Tuesday night, much colder in Western Ohio Tuesday evening. INDIANA, threatening weather and snow or rain, dangerous local storms, winds shifting to northwesterly and colder. LOWER MICHIGAN, threatening weather and snow or rain, high and dangerous northerly winds, shifting to westerly, colder Tuesday night. UPPER MICHIGAN, cloudy weather and snow, colder northerly winds. ILLINOIS, heavy snow, followed by clearing weather in northwest portion, colder and high northerly winds, dangerous on the lakes. MISSOURI, snow, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds and colder in eastern portion. IOWA, fair, preceded by snow in eastern portion, northerly winds, colder in eastern portion. KANSAS, generally fair, northwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, northwesterly winds, warmer in western portion. WISCONSIN, snow, followed by fair in western portion, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, preceded by local snows in eastern portion, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, westerly winds, slightly warmer. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, westerly winds. MONTANA, generally fair and warmer, westerly winds. COLORADO, generally fair, variable winds, warmer. WYOMING, warmer, fair, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf coast at Galveston, and from New-Orleans to Pensacola; on the Atlantic coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, and on Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Michigan. The barometer has fallen rapidly in the central valleys, the lake regions, on the Atlantic coast, and in the extreme Northwest; it has risen in the Southwest. A depression of great energy is now central over Southern Illinois, and heavy rains, with high winds, are reported from the States of the Lower Mississippi Valley and heavy snows from Missouri and Illinois. The temperature has risen west of the Mississippi, and it is colder from the Missouri River southward to Texas. Generally cloudy weather and rain are reported from Atlantic coast districts. Clearing and much colder weather is indicated for the Lower Mississippi Valley and the east Gulf States by Tuesday evening, preceded by showers in the eastern portion of the Gulf States. High winds and severe local storms will occur in the Central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and dangerous gales in the lake regions.

EVACUATION DAY DINNERS.

Celebration by Sons of the American Revolution.

ADDRESS BY CAPT. H. W. HUBBELL

The Need of Better Coast Defenses—Papers by Edward Hagaman Hall and Walter S. Logan.

Evacuation Day was celebrated by a social reunion and dinner by the Sons of the American Revolution in the Hotel Normandie last night. Robert B. Roosevelt presided in the absence of President Chauncey M. Depew. Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn was elected to the vacancy in the Board of Managers caused by the death of Ebenezer K. Wright.

Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, United States Army, delivered an address on "The Evacuation of New-York," and retold the story of the departure of the British troops from this city 112 years ago, and the entry of Gen. Washington and the Revolutionists. Then he craved indulgence for his hobby coast defense, and said:

The soldier has cause for anxiety when he gazes from the ramparts of the obsolete fortification toward the great metropolis. He sees the city with its billions of wealth, practically naked to any enemy possessing a spark of enterprise. He wonders how that great aggregation of human beings, with their boasted intelligence, can remain supine, uttering no protest at being so neglected.

England or any first-class naval power can take New-York City as it now stands as easily as a battalion of police could break up an Anarchist meeting. The scheme of coast defense has been fully elaborated for years, but it is about as near completion as the Panama Canal.

New-York City can be made absolutely secure for about $20,000,000, the cost of four first-class battleships complete, a fraction of 1 per cent. upon the property at stake. Our army, man for man, I believe unexcelled on earth, but it is only 25,000 strong, and with no reserve. No enemy is to be appalled by our numbers or intelligence. It cannot be gainsaid, though it may be lamented, that no nation can be a factor of any significance in the civilized world or pose as a first-class power unless she can back her arguments with organized physical force. Let the Sons of the American Revolution see to it that, if they can prevent it, there shall be no second hostile occupation of New-York.

Walter R. Benjamin read a number of interesting letters and documents written about the time of the evacuation by Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Gen. Charles Lee, Lord Stirling, Major Gen. Heath, John Hancock, Gen. Gates, Gen. Francis Monroe, and Thomas Jefferson.

Edward Hagaman Hall, Register of the society, described the occupation of Manhattan Island by the British. Walter S. Logan also read a paper on "How the War Came to an End."

Among those present were Gen. F. P. Earle, John Winfield Scott, Ira B. Stewart, E. H. Hall, Henry Hall, Walter S. Logan, A. J. C. Foye, Stephen M. Wright, E. P. Cone, John Quincy Adams, Andrew E. Foye, R. H. Clarke, R. C. Jackson, H. B. K. Brown, and W. H. Brierly.

A Banquet at Delmonico's.

The New-York Society of the Sons of the Revolution dined at Delmonico's last evening, in remembrance of Evacuation Day. President Frederick S. Tallmage presided, and about 225 members of the organization sat down to the banquet.

At the guests' table were the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Monsignor Seton, Rear Admirals Meade and Walker, President Francis L. Patton of Princeton College, and many other distinguished men.

After the dinner President Tallmage donned a Continental hat, and the speech-making began. The Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton of Princeton College was the first speaker, his subject being "Princeton and the Revolution." "Princeton College," he said, "had nine members in the convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States, more than Yale and Harvard and Columbia Colleges had together."

He said that he favors the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine by international treaties and not by war.

Rear Admiral Meade replied to the toast, "Commodore John Paul Jones of the Navy, Sponsor to the Stars and Stripes."

John Alston Cabell spoke of "New-York and Virginia in the Revolution," and the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell on "Nathan Hale, the Patriot Spy."

The annual election of the society will be held at 8:30 o'clock P. M., on Dec. 3, at Delmonico's.

EVACUATION DAY FLAG RAISING

THE DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH IN 1783 RECALLED.

Stars and Stripes Unfurled at the Battery, in Central Park, and on Washington Heights.

Evacuation Day was celebrated yesterday by the raising and saluting of the Stars and Stripes at the Battery, on the old blockhouse in Central Park, and on Washington Heights.

The British troops left New-York City Nov. 25, 1783, taking with them about 12,000 royalists, and as they marched out, Gen. Washington and the civil authorities of the State invested the State in the name of the new Government.

New-York was indeed a dreary city when the King's troops left it after their sojourn of seven years. A few days after the British captured the city, a great fire destroyed a large portion of the town, and two or three years later another great fire consumed much of what the first had spared. Nathan Hale, the American spy, was captured on the first day of the first fire. He was hanged the next day.

Four or five thousand American soldiers were captured in the battles attending the taking of New-York by the British, and thenceforward the city was made the prison house of all captured patriots. The old City Hall, the old Livingston sugar house, a gloomy stone building, five stories high, with deep, narrow windows, and most of the non-Episcopal Churches were turned into jails and packed full of prisoners. In these foul prisons and the prison ships many suffered and died.

Evacuation Day is now considered only lightly, but it meant much to former generations. Flags were flying from all the public buildings and hundreds of private ones yesterday in honor of the day. Christopher R. Forbes, the great-grandson of the Van Arsdale who, it is said, first raised the Stars and Stripes in this city after the British exacuated it, raised the colors at the Battery yesterday morning at sunrise. There were many persons present at the ceremony, and patriotic addresses were made.

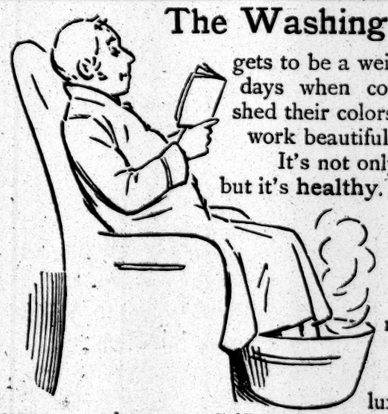
At the blockhouse in Central Park, Capt. John G. Norman of the old Washington Continental Guard broke the banner to the breeze at sunrise, and there also addresses and other ceremonies were had.

Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle raised a flag and fired a salute of thirteen guns at his home, the old Jumel mansion, at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue, at sunrise, the guns used being two old twelve-pounder field pieces, relics of the Revolutionary war. The salute was fired from the very spot where, on Nov. 25, 1783, a salute was fired by order of Gen. Washington to mark the evacuation of the city by the British troops.

The Old Guard, commanded by Major Thomas E. Sloan, and Light Battery K, First United States Artillery, from Fort Hamilton, raised and saluted the flag at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Battery. As a new flag was drawn to the top of the great flagstaff by the three Old Guards who had been longest in the command, the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired over the Battery wall.

Patriotic exercises were held in many of the schools.

The Washing of the Feet



gets to be a weighty matter, in these days when colored stockings will shed their colors. Pearline does this work beautifully.

It's not only thoroughly effective, but it's healthy. Doctors recommend Pearline as a soak for rheumatism.

Try it in the bath. It will give you a new idea of cleanliness. Bathing with Pearline is a perfect luxury.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 433 JAMES PYLE, New York.

If you paid ten dollars a pound, we could not, nor could any one, make a better baking powder than Cleveland's.

The materials used are the best that money can buy. Each ingredient is tested, and if not up to the highest standard, it is rejected.

It is the most expensive baking powder to make, though it costs you no more than inferior brands.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

HANCOCK WILL REST IN ARLINGTON

The Family Has Consented that the Body Be Transferred from the Cemetery in Norristown—A Statue to be Dedicated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The statement is made here to-night that it has been decided to remove the body of Gen. W. S. Hancock from Norristown, Penn., to the Arlington National Cemetery.

It is nearly ten years since Gen. Hancock was buried at Norristown. There have been many propositions to erect a shaft to mark his resting place, but nothing has come of them. In the meantime the walls of the tomb of the great soldier have crumbled and the structure is now in a deplorable state. Its condition recently impelled a Pennsylvania officer to offer to defray alone the expenses of rebuilding the tomb, a plan which would have been carried out had it not been recently made apparent to the would-be benefactor that the Second Army Corps Association had secured the consent of the relatives of the hero to remove the General's remains to Arlington.

Action to accomplish this purpose was taken at a recent meeting of the association in this city, and a committee was appointed to carry the project into effect. This committee consists of Gen. Batcheldor, Gen. Joseph S. Smith, Gen. J. B. Brady, and Col. George A. Arms. When it was first proposed to remove the body of Gen. Hancock much indignation was expressed by residents of Norristown, and the statement was made that the removal would be in direct opposition to the General's wishes. Notwithstanding these representations, the committee of the Second Army Corps Association has decided, with the full approval of the surviving members of Gen. Hancock's family, to remove the body to Arlington Cemetery. The last obstacle to such action is removed, and it would have been taken this month but for an unexpected delay in the erection of the Hancock statue at the site selected for it on Pennsylvania Avenue in this city. The statue will not be in place until next Spring, when it will be dedicated.

It is the intention of the committee having the matter in charge to have the ceremonies attending the two events occur simultaneously.

There is much satisfaction in Washington with the news that Hancock's body is to lie in the famous cemetery, which now contains the tombs of Sheridan, Porter, and other heroes.

WOULD TEACH TURKS A LESSON

Baptist Pastors' Committee Favors Having Our Government Joining Other Nations to Relieve Armenians.

The weekly meeting of the Baptist pastors was held yesterday at 149 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. J. H. Dudley of Union Hill, N. J., acted as Moderator and the Rev. F. Fletcher as Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse read the report of a committee of which he is Chairman, and which was appointed to report on the Turkish-Armenian atrocities. The sense of the report was that it was desirable to interest the United States Government in the matter, and that our Government should join with all the Christian nations in teaching the Turkish Government a lesson which it would not soon forget.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, who was appointed to report on the memorial of the late Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, read a history of the life and works of Mr. Smith, and then moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the committee of the Epiphany Baptist Church of this city, of which Dr. Smith was pastor, with a view to having memorial services held at an early date. The motion was adopted, and Moderator Dudley appointed as such committee the Rev. Drs. MacArthur, Judson, Sanders, Dickinson, and Dickson.

The Rev. Dr. Huldeman of this city spoke on the subject of twofold work of the Holy Spirit. The Rev. Dr. Harper of the Chicago University and others addressed the conference, and then an adjournment was taken until next Monday.

Child Life and the Church.

The regular weekly meeting of the pastors of the Presbyterian Churches in and about the city was held in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Freeman of Haverstraw, N. Y., presided. After the routine business the Rev. Dr. Davies, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, read a paper on the "Connection of the Church with Child Life." In the course of the remarks the speaker advised his hearers that they could not be too careful in the instruction of the young as to their Sunday-school duties, and later church obligations.

Would Abolish Presiding Elders.

The Methodist Preachers' Association held its weekly meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue yesterday morning. The Rev. J. O. Wilson of Brooklyn presided. The Rev. J. Wesley Johnston of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, was the principal speaker. The subject was "Some Reforms Desired from General Conference."

Mr. Johnston advocated the abolition of Presiding Elders and the appointment of a diocesan body in their stead. He also announced himself as in favor of the abolition of the time limit as regards city ministers.

LIVE STOCK IN THE GARDEN

Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Farm Produce on Exhibition.

FLOWER DISPLAY IN THE MUSIC HALL

Judges Began Their Work Yesterday—Sheep Shearing Contests and Sheep Herding by Dogs—Jumping by Hunters.

The finest stock farm in the country is in the Madison Square Garden this week. The first annual show of the Live Stock Society of America is being held and the managers of the show have induced the owners of fine stock to place their animals on exhibition. The result is that the Garden is stocked with cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, farm produce, fruit, and vegetables.

The basement of the Garden is given over to the cattle, and there are types of almost every known breed to be found there. The sheep occupy stalls around the ring on the main floor, and the swine are at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden. Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, and pheasants are in pens, which are on benches, pieced in the space usually occupied by the arena seats. A few stalls have been built in the ring and these are occupied by ponies, which are to be shown in herds.

In addition to the live stock and farm produce show the Florists' Club has an exhibition of flowers and plants in the Music Hall of the Garden. The flowers are beautifully arranged, and some new varieties of carnations, chrysanthemums, roses, and violets attracted considerable attention. The new violet is named Mrs. John Jacob Astor. It is almost as large as a half dollar and is very fragrant. Two of the new roses were named Mrs. W. C. Whitney and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. They are delicate pink in color.

The judges set to work with a will to award the prizes for the flowers, and got through their work before dark yesterday. Visitors to the show can now see which are considered the best varieties in the different classes, as all are labeled.

The managers were not quite ready to open at noon yesterday. They only got possession of the Garden late Saturday night, and since that time a gang of men has worked hard and really accomplished wonders. This fact and the inclement weather spoiled the first day of the show, but from now on things will go smoothly, and the attendance will doubtless be large.

Judging of stock was delayed a little, but three classes of fat stock cattle and all for Hampshire sheep were got through with. To-day the judging will begin at 10 o'clock with Berkshire swine, to be followed by Devon fat cattle. Poultry will be judged in the afternoon, and in the ring will be Ayrshire, Hereford, and Shorthorn cattle, and Horned Dorset, Oxford, and Hampshire sheep. In the evening there will be jumping by horses, ridden by members of recognized hunt clubs.

The evening show opened with a parade of cattle, sheep, and swine, each breed being sent into the ring separately. Gov. Morton's fine herd of Guernseys attracted considerable attention. The Governor has thirteen head in the Garden, the most famous of the lot being the cow Bretonne. This cow last year gave 11,219 pounds of milk and 593 pounds of butter, and J. F. Odle, who has charge of the Governor's herd, says she will do as well this year.

Gov. Morton, Mrs. Morton, and W. Morton Grinnell were among the visitors to the Garden during the afternoon. Others who have Guernseys are J. B. Duke, H. McK. Twombly, A. J. Cassatt, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

The judging began with the Aberdeen-Angus breed. These cattle are natives of the eastern portion of Scotland, taking their names from the counties of Aberdeen and Angus, the latter now known as Forfar. For time out of mind they have been in that portion of Scotland, but their first improvement was received at the hands of Hugh Watson of Keiller, who began systematic effort in this direction about 1808. It was the improvement of the Durham cattle, now known as Shorthorns, which led the canny Scotch to emulate the example of their English brethren, and while the Herefords and Shorthorns are the products of England, the Aberdeen-Angus is the outgrowth of Scotch sagacity.

The crowning victory of the breed was the winning of the grand sweepstakes at the Paris World's Fair in 1878. This introduced them to the attention of breeders, and the year following their first importation to America in any numbers was made. The breed is noted for a uniform black color and lack of horns. Reared on the bleak eastern coast of Scotland, it is very hardy, and has won prominence as the producer of the best quality of beef at the earliest age.

Some fun was caused by one of the attendants trying to drive a big white boar out of the ring to his pen. The boar would go any way but the one wanted, and the poor attendant got red in the face at the jeers of the crowd. Finally he got him out of the ring into the promenade, and then it was his turn to laugh. The crowd scattered in all directions, some jumping up on to the railing around the ring.

A Hereford bull broke loose while being taken into the Garden. He ran down Twenty-fourth Street to the East River and jumped in. He was pulled out and taken to the Garden none the worse for his bath.

Exhibitions of sheep shearing and of sheep dogs herding sheep will be given each afternoon during the week.

Following are the awards:

PRIZES FOR FLOWERS.

Awards made at the exhibition of flowers under the auspices of the New-York Florists' Club, were to these exhibitors:

Chrysanthemums—First prize to Major Hopkins, Tarrytown, N. Y., 7; Joseph E. Brown, Belport, L. I., 3; Mrs. J. Hood Wright, New-York City, 4; Pitcher & Manda, Short Hills, N. J., 2; Dailledouze Brothers, Flatbush, N. Y., 4; G. R. Winslade, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 3; Samuel Thorne, Milbrook, N. Y., 1; J. N. May, Summit, N. J., 1; E. G. Hill & Co., Richmond, Ind., 1; John Condon, Brooklyn, 1.

Carnations—H

Mild, Gentle, Efficient 25c. HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS Head-ache, Bilious-ness.

OBSTACLES TO THE CANAL

The Commission's Report Is Far from Favorable.

COST OF THE WORK UNDERESTIMATED

Engineering Stumbling Blocks Which Seem to Have Been Ignored By Promoters of the Project—Question of Locks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Nicaragua Canal Commission, in the report which it has filed with the President, calls attention to many obstacles to the construction of the channel, which have heretofore received little consideration. It also estimates the cost of construction at a much greater sum than has been fixed by promoters of the enterprise. The commission finds that the cost of the canal would be at least $133,000,000, whereas the canal company had put the maximum cost at $69,0000,000. Some of the conclusions reached are as follows:

The entrance to the harbor at Greytown, as proposed by the company, is too near the angle of the coast line, and should be moved eastward about a mile and a half, the present lagoon to be used as the inner harbor and connected with the entrance by a canal with a bottom width of 200 feet. The harbor throughout should be dredged to 30 feet below low water, and its depth increased to six fathoms at the entrance.

For the canal from Greytown to Lock No. 1, a bottom width of 100 feet, with a clear depth of 30 feet, and two intermediate and one terminal siding for meeting of vessels, is preferable to the company's cross section of 120 feet bottom width, 28 feet depth, and no sidings. The location of the canal through the Benard lagoon is objectionable, and the line may probably be moved to the southward and straightened with advantage.

To reduce the lift of locks and dams in the Deseado Valley, four locks, with a maximum lift of 28 feet, are preferable to three with a maximum lift of 40 feet, as proposed by the company, particularly in view of the increase of the summit level elevation from 106 to 112 feet above sea level. The company's cross section of the canal between locks has a bottom width of 120 feet. The commission believes that the width of 100 feet, with aldings at proper intervals, should be adopted.

Additional borings on the axis of the eastern divide cut, and parallel therewith, to cover proposed excavation, are necessary for information as to materials and their distribution. The vertical one-fifth to one slopes proposed by the company may have to be increased, and the cube thereby somewhat enlarged.

The proposed basins from the east divide along the San Juan River to Ochoa, called the San Francisco Basin, involve long lines of very heavy embankments in clay, traversing deep mud bottoms at some points, which may call for great care in construction. The width of the connecting channels now fixed by the company at 80 feet should be increased to 100 feet, and a depth of 30 feet provided below elevation 100. The height of all embankments should be raised to provide for a water surface elevation of 112, and the use of any portion of the embankments as weirs is inadmissible.

Thorough search should be made in the vicinity of the site now proposed for the Ochoa dam for the most advantageous location for the structure, and the full nature of the foundations and shore line connections be exhaustively ascertained. As proposed by the company, the dam is to be a "rock-fill" across a powerful river,on a sand foundation. A dam so constructed has no precedent, and its erection in conflict with the unknown volume of the floods presents grave difficulties. Its total dimensions and cost cannot be reliably computed with the present data.

A masonry structure would be preferable if a suitable foundation could be discovered and its cost not be prohibitory. It is believed that a rock-filled dam could be build after careful study of the physics of the river and the geology of the site, but in order to do this, and later provide for a due regulation of the water level, it may be expedient to build sufficient sluices in the San Carlos Ridge to relieve the dam while under construction. The use of the dam as a weir is regarded as inadmissible, and its height must be such as to enable the surface level to be maintained at elevation 112, or possibly higher.

If sluices are not constructed in the San Carlos Ridge capable of diverting the full volume of the river in flood, weirs at suitable points on the crest line will be necessary, and an elaborate system of movable dams, so constructed as to take the full flow, the object being to maintain the water surface elevation at 112 during the dry season or to draw it down to 106 during the rainy season.

The San Juan River from Ochoa to the lake should be thoroughly surveyed and leveled throughout and observations made for at least a calendar year to determine its varying slope, volume, and water surface elevation. Full exploration should be made of the river bed, by borings or other suitable means, to determine the materials to be excavated, both for channel improvement and to cut off bends for necessary reduction of curvature.

The channel should have a bottom width of not less than 250 feet, enlarged to 300 and 400 feet in bends, in lieu of 125 feet bottom width proposed by the company, and the deepening should be to 30 feet instead of 28, using a four-foot slope, from 112 at the lake to 106 at Ochoa, as the datum plane for determining the depth of excavation.

The area and regimen of Lake Nicaragua should be determined and the extent and approximate value of the lands that would be overflowed at elevations 112 and 115 ascertained. The excavated channel should have a width of not less than 300 feet, instead of 150, as proposed.

In the western division—which comprises the territory from Lake Nicaragua to Brito, the Pacific terminus of the canal, what is known as Lake to Brito—the Lajas-Rio Grande route is preferred to any other that has been examined. The information with reference to the site of the proposed La Flor dam indicates that its construction and maintenance are inadvisable, as an alternative low level route is entirely practicable. This may follow either the right or the left bank of the Rio Grande from the head of the valley.

A dam should be built in the valley which would constitute the western limit of the summit level. The southern or left bank of the route should be fully located and bored to determine its relative merit. It has the advantage of avoiding complication with the discharge from the Pola watershed, and the disadvantage of requiring more diversions of the Rio Grande River. The number of locks in the western division can be advantageously increased to five, with a less maximum lift than the three locks proposed by the company. The lift of the lock nearest the sea should have the least lift.

Brito Harbor is the company's western terminus of the canal on the Pacific. The borings and other considerations indicate the desirability of moving the entrance of the harbor southeastward from the point proposed by the company, and a very considerable extension of the breakwater is required for the adequate protection of the entrance.

All locks should have a width of not less than eighty feet if the navigation be intended to provide for the passage of war vessels.

All streams affecting the canal route should be gauged to ascertain their regimen.

Rainfall observations should be made at consecutive points over the entire route from Greytown to Brito.

Full exploration for alternative routes in the eastern division should be made, to include the so-called low-level line by the company on the left bank of the San Juan to the San Manillo, and thence to Greytown, and, more particularly, full investigation should be made as to the practibility of extending the canalization of the river to the vicinity of Scrapiqui by means of comparatively low dams.

The official estimate by the company of $69,-383,660 is insufficient for the work. In several important cases the quantities must be greatly increased, and in numerous cases the unit prices do not make proper allowance for the difference in cost of work between the United States and Nicaragua.

It should be understood that the existing data are inadequate as a basis for estimating the cost of many structures; some portions of the work may cost more, others less.

For obtaining the necessary data for the forming of a final project eighteen months' time, covering two dry seasons, and an expenditure of $250,000, will be required.

The tenor of the whole report is adverse to the construction of the canal upon present plans; and it furthermore seems to imply a doubt as to the feasibility of the project even under the most favorable conditions.

NOTHING TO SAY AT PRESENT.

Ex-Senator Miller Will Not Criticise Until He Sees the Full Report.

In regard to the published synopsis of the report of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, in which it was stated that it was "neither practicable nor advisable to construct the proposed canal on the data at present available, and that the undertaking would be fraught with hazards too obvious to disregard," ex-Senator Warner Miller said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"I cannot attempt to criticise the report of the commission or to controvert the published statements until I have seen a copy of the entire report. The matter published is asserted to be a synopsis of the report of the commission, but I cannot tell whether it is true or not. It is very easy to pick a statement here or there out of a report to serve a purpose.

"The commission was appointed by the President on a resolution of Congress, and the report of the commission made to the President will be transmitted to Congress.

"When I have seen and considered the entire official report, I will have a statement to make, but not till then."

FOR AUTHORS' PROTECTION

Conference on the Canadian Copyright Question at Ottawa.

HALL CAINE OUTLINES HIS BILL

Proposes that Writers Shall Profit from Their Works in the Dominion—Banquet to the Noted Manxman.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 25.—The conference on the Canadian copyright question commenced this afternoon, there being present Sir Charles Tupper and J. A. Quimet, representing the Government; representatives of the Canadian publishers, the Canadian Copyright Association, and the Canadian Press Association; Hall Caine, representing the British authors, and F. R. Daldy, representing the British Copyright Association.

Hall Caine outlined the bill which he proposed to lay before the Government, and which had been agreed on at a conference between the Canadian Copyright Association and himself.

Mr. Caine's bill provides that the time within which a copyright holder can publish in Canada and secure an absolute and untrammeled copyright is extended from thirty to sixty days, with a possible extension of thirty days more, at the discretion of the authorities. The bill also provides that only one license shall be granted for the production of a book that has not fulfilled the conditions of the Canadian copyright law, and this single license is only to be issued with the copyright holder's knowledge or sanction.

Further, the copyright holder, who has an independent chance of securing a copyright for himself within a period of sixty days, is to be allowed a second chance of securing it after it has been challenged and before it can be disposed of by license, and, finally, the royalties of the author are to be secured to him by a regulation of the revenue to stamp an edition of a book on the issue of a license.

This is the bill which the Canadian Copyright Association has joined with the British authors and the British copyright authorities in recommending.

A bill framed on these lines will not put Canadian authors into a position of isolation among authors of the world, and authors of England and America and of all countries having a copyright treaty with England will secure control of their property and be alike on an equal footing. It will not disturb the operation of the Berne convention, so far as Canada is concerned, or the understanding between Great Britain and the United States.

A dinner was given to Hall Caine to-night in Russell House, there being a large attendance. Sir Charles Tupper was in the chair.

In responding to the toast of the evening, Mr. Caine, after referring to the welcome he had received as a man of letters, said:

The mission which brought me to your hospitable continent three months ago was, if I may say so, foreign to my calling, opposed to my taste, and outside the limit of my previous experience. I felt that it must disturb me in the pursuit of the work I am best fitted to do, and interrupt the progress of the particular book I had in hand. But I also knew that the first men in my profession, from Dr. Johnson to Carlyle, had allowed themselves, or were induced, to put their hands to the same plow of copyright legislation, and I felt that this moment of a misunderstanding between Canada and the mother country was one that made a special appeal to an author who felt that he was not only a man of letters, but a lover of his country, desiring the peace and honor of his profession much, but the peace and honor of his nation more.

I want to tell you, and also the public outside, that the better legislation which Canada promised to authors is under way. The much-disputed Copyright act of 1889 will never again be offered to your Parliament or sent to England for imperial sanction. Instead of that there will be an amended act to be called the Copyright act of 1896. What provisions the act will make is a matter to be made known by your Government when the proper time arrives. But I am betraying no Cabinet secret when I say that at the conference with the Ministers of Justice and Agriculture, which my colleague Mr. Daldy and myself, together with the Canadian Copyright Asscciation and Canadian publishers, were permitted to hold in Ottawa to-day, a draft measure which forms an agreement between myself as the delegate of English authors and the interested parties in Canada was submitted and recommended to the Ministers, and we have every reason to hope that, in the wisdom of your Government, it will be regarded as a probable general basis for forthcoming legislation. By this agreement the time within which a copyright holder can publish in Canada and so secure an absolute and untrammeled copyright is extended from thirty to sixty days, with a possible extension of thirty days more at the discretion of the authorities. Also by this agreement the license to be granted for the production of a book that has not fulfilled the conditions of Canadian copyright law is limited to one license, and this single license is only to be issued with the copyright holder's knowledge or sanction. Further, the copyright holder who has an independent chance of securing copyright for himself within a period of sixty days is to be allowed a second chance of securing it after it has been challenged and before it can be disposed of by license. And finally the royalties of the author are to be secured to him by a regulation of the revenue to stamp an edition of a book on the issue of a license. This is the bill which the Canadian Copyright Association has joined with me in recommending to your Ministers. If it is not ungracious to say so at this genial board, it was not my fault that I came to Canada, but it will be my fault if I do not carry home from it a vivid and unfading memory of a great and beautiful country.

Gentlemen, if you ask me as a matter of romance which of the two promises the most brilliant future—Canada as an independent nation, fighting its own hard fight and winning its own place as a separate State among the States of the world, or Canada as the newer England, the greater England beyond the seas, the young son of an old sire—I cannot hesitate for a moment. I see Canada in the time to come, if you can forgive the figure, as Joseph the son of Jacob being sent out to the strange land, becoming master there, and if the days of dearth should ever befall, feeding with his corn the sons of his father from the old country. It is a great future that is before Canada, and I rejoice that no little thing, no narrow interest, no interest of class, whether high or low, is to be allowed by you or by ourselves to strain the relations between us.

County Medical Society Meets.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, held last evening in the Academy of Medicine, the principal business was the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Medical Society of the County of New-York respectfully urges his Honor, Mayor Strong, to place all appointments of visiting and assistant physicians and surgeons, and all salaried resident medical officers to all hospitals, asylums, and other institutions now governed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, under civil service rules.

Dr. Edward H. Fisher, the incoming President, made an address, and Dr. J. E. Nichols read a paper on "Some Intra-Nasal Causes of Headache."

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Announcement

After several months of the most diligent preparation, the GORHAM Company have completed their Holiday arrangements and invite an inspection of the results as shown in the great variety of Christmas Gifts in Solid Silver, now on exhibition at their establishment. For Beauty and Originality of Design, Exquisite Workmanship and Variety of Price and Purpose, as well as Magnitude, it is believed that this display will prove to be of surpassing interest.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

E. P. Ripley Selected for the Presidency of Atchison.

D. B. ROBINSON FOR VICE PRESIDENT

The List of Directors of the Reorganized Company Will Probably Be Announced To-day—President Ripley's Career.

A protracted session of the Atchison Reorganization Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the committee's offices down town, and a subsequent session was held in a hotel up town last evening. The matter under discussion was the selection of a Board of Directors, a Chairman, a President, and a Vice President.

Edward Payson Ripley, now Third Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, was selected for President of the new Atchison Company, and Daniel B. Robinson, at present the Acting President of the Atchison, was chosen First Vice President. Both Mr. Ripley and Mr. Robinson were invited before the committee during the afternoon session.

There was much discussion over the choice of Directors, and some pronounced differences of opinion had to be adjusted. It is probable that the result will be announced to-day. At last accounts Aidace F. Walker, one of the Atchison receivers, had been slated for Chairman of the board. It is believed that nearly all of the members of the Reorganization Committee will be named as Directors.

The choice of Mr. Ripley for President, it appears, was practically dictated by the representatives of the foreign bondholders, who are now slightly in the majority. Mr. Ripley also has strong American backing, and railroad men of high standing speak of him as an exceptionally good traffic manager. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1845, and has been in the railway business since he was twenty-three years old. For two years he was Contracting Agent of the Star Union Line in Boston. In the Fall of 1870 he entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, and from a clerkship rose successively to the positions of New-England Agent, General Eastern Agent, General Freight Agent, Traffic Manager, and General Manager. In August, 1890, he was elected Third Vice President of the St. Paul system and has held that position ever since.

Daniel B. Robinson is one of the most widely known of the Western railroad men, and he stands in the front rank of operating managers. He helped to build important parts of the Atchison system, of which he has been First Vice President for about two years. Since the property was placed in the hands of receivers he has been the General Agent of the receivers and the Acting President of the road.

Both President Ripley and Vice President Robinson are comparatively young men.

Contractors Sue for Damages.

Emil Woltman and George T. Keith are the complainants in an action brought in the Supreme Court, this city, against the Pennsylvania and West Virginia Railroad Company and Gen. W. W. Dudley and Gen. Milton S. Littlefield to recover $49,000 for loss and damage. The plaintiffs are contractors and allege that in July, 1893, they entered into a contract with Gen. Littlefield to construct a line for the company which was to be fifty miles long and was to cost $500,000. The plaintiffs were to get 10 per cent. of the outlay, amounting to $50,000.

It was claimed by Lawyer J. A. Hodge for the plaintiffs that while Gen. Littlefield had made the agreement with them, Gen. Dudley had contracted with other parties, who built the road. Then the plaintiffs were given $25,000 in first mortgage bonds as a settlement. These bonds were deposited with the New-England Trust Company. It was also alleged that Dudley had stated to the plaintiffs that an English syndicate would buy the road, and upon representations made by them they were induced to give up these bonds in exchange for others that are valueless. The plaintiffs sue for these bonds and $24,000 damages. The case is still on.

A San Francisco Flier.

From New-York to San Francisco in four days and four nights is the latest record in transcontinental railroading. It is being made by the aid of a new overland limited train recently put on by the Chicago and Northwestern and the Union Pacific Railroads. The trip from Chicago to San Francisco, a distance of 2,335 miles, has been accomplished in 4,485 minutes, including stops. This makes it possible for one to leave New-York on Saturday, travel to San Francisco, and arrive home again from the Golden Gate by the second Tuesday following.

When one reflects upon the time involved in making this journey a score or more years ago, the importance of this new service to the business community is readily apparent. The new limited train leaves Chicago at 6 P. M. daily via the Chicago and Northwestern and the Union Pacific lines. It is a solid vestibuled train, with sleeping, dining, and compartment cars, brilliantly illuminated by Pintsch gas and heated by steam. Passengers for New-York and other Eastern cities can now make the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific with but one change of cars, viz., in Chicago.

Southern Railway Steamers.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The announcement that the Southern Railway Company will establish a line of steamers between Baltimore and Norfolk in opposition to the Old Bay Line and the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company promises to promote a steamboat war.

It was reported to-day that as a counter move to the contemplated action of the Southern Railway Company the Bay Line would establish a line to Richmond in opposition to the Richmond and York River Line.

President R. C. Hoffman of the Bay Line, in speaking of this matter, said: "I am reluctant to bring about any trouble in transportation matters. Established lines and routes best adapted to meet the demands of the public should not, in my opinion, be interfered, with. Of course, I shall protect the interests of those whom I represent, and should there be another line established between Baltimore and Norfolk a new line to Richmond will follow."

Electricity on the Illinois Central.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—It is again announced that the Illinois Central Railroad Company will, inside of eighteen months, change the motive power on the suburban service from steam to electricity. Mr. J. F. Wallace, chief engineer of the company, said yesterday:

"We are now making extensive experiments to secure exact data, by which to establish and equip our suburban service on a permanent basis. Our regular suburban service now extends from Randolph Street to Sixty-third, and is reinforced by the express service, which takes in South Chicago, Blue Island, and stations intermediate between these points and Sixty-third Street. If it is found that this system is fitted to the demands of the people along the line of our road, it will be made permanent, and we shall proceed to make such changes as will result in increased efficiency and economy. When we have made the change, there will be installed the finest electrical road on earth."

Omaha Alleges Discrimination.

The Commercial Club of Omaha has filed suit with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island and Texas, Missouri Pacific, Burlington and Missouri, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Santa Fé and Gulf, Houston and Texas Central, International and Great Northern, and the Texas and Pacific. The brief shows that St. Joseph gets the same rates as Kansas City, although seventy miles further north, and that Omaha is not included in any of the various territories covered by the freight agreements entered into by the different companies; that the rate to Omaha is based on rates to Kansas City territory, and in technical terms shows that Omaha is the sufferer in this matter, and the differential rate is so unjust that the commission is asked to intercede.

Canadian Pacific at the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 25.—It is announced here to-day that a lease has been signed by the Michigan Central and the Canadian Pacific Railways, the terms of which are that the Canadian road secures the privilege for fifty years of coming into this country and city via the cantilever bridge at this point. The Canadian Pacific Railway will use the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo as far as Welland, and from there will use the tracks of the Michigan Central. The first train will be run as soon as the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo is completed, which will be within two months. The officers of both roads were in this city for several days last week perfecting arrangements and details.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week amounted to 74,505 tons, as compared with 76,440 tons the previous week and 47,856 tons in the corresponding week last year. The Lake Shore cafried 13,046 tons, the Michigan Central 9,745 tons, the Fort Wayne 8,018 tons, the Erie Railway 7,836 tons, the Nickel Plate 7,321 tons, the Pan Handle 7,104 tons, Grand Trunk 6,854 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 6,270 tons, Wabash 5,192 tons, and the Big Four 3,119 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Transcontinental lines reassembled in Chicago yesterday for the purpose of forming an association which shall co-operate with the new Western association, having the same Chairman but being nominally a different association. From the tone of the discussion yesterday, it seemed certain that the new association would be formed.

—At the annual meeting of the Southern Express Company in Savannah yesterday, officers were elected as follows: President—H. B. Plant; Vice President and General Manager—M. J. O'Brien; Second Vice President—M. F. Plant; Secretary and Treasurer—G. H. Tilley.

—The Tennessee Division of the Marietta and North Georgia Railway, and the bridge over the Tennessee River were sold at auction in Knoxville last Saturday for $330,000. R. D. T. Lawrence of Marietta, who represents the contractors, bid in the property.

—The Executive Committee of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company yesterday appointed Vice President John B. Garrett to represent the company on the Board of Managers of the new Joint Tariff Association.

—Further hearing on the application for the acceptance of the resignations of Receivers Oakes, Rouse, and Payne has been postponed by Judge Lacombe for two weeks.

—A meeting of stockholders of the Eighth Avenue Railroad will be held Dec. 17 for the purpose of ratifying the lease of the property to the Metropolitan Traction Company.

—A mail service between New-York and Chicago over the Erie line was started last Sunday. The first run started from Chicago at 8 o'clock Sunday night.

—J. W. Midgley, Chairman of the Western Freight Association, is mentioned as likely to be appointed one of the arbitrators of the new joint traffic association.

—In a circular on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad affairs Hamilton & Co. of Baltimore say that the Garrett estate is by far the largest holder of the stock.

—For the month of October the net earnings of the Southern Railway Company were $799,459, an increase of $47,410 over the same month last year.

—A. Philbrick has been promoted from the post of Division Roadmaster of the Illinois Central, in New-Orleans, to be Roadmaster of terminals in Chicago.

—Two thousand new freight cars are being delivered to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road.

—D. B. Robinson, First Vice President of the Atchison system, is in this city for a few days.

—A new passenger station of modern design is to be erected at Rutherford, N. J., by the Erie Railway.

—Trunk Line General Passenger Agents will meet to-day.

GUARANTEE PERIOD CUT

Cycle Board of Trade Moves to Shorten It to Six Months.

FORMERLY THE TIME WAS ONE YEAR

Only the New-York and Chicago Manufacturers' Shows to be Sanctioned—Reduced Fares to the Convention.

One of the principal subjects under discussion at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, held yesterday in the Vanderbilt Building, was the sanction of cycle exhibitions. Numerous applications for leave to hold shows had been received, and the subject received much attention. The matter was finally settled by the board passing a resolution shcwing that it was the sense of the Directors that no sanctions, other than those already provided for, be granted for National or manufacturers' exhibitions, but that local shows, when made entirely by agents or dealers, and approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade, be duly authorized by the board.

Those of the Directors present at the meeting were: A. G. Spalding, President of the board; George Pope of the Pope Manufacturing Company; Joseph McKee of McKee & Harrington; C. W. Dickerson of the Sterling Cycle Manufacturing Company, Chicago; C. F. Smith of the Indiana Bicycle Company; E. C. Stearns of E. C. Stearns & Co. A. Kennedy Child, Secretary, Ernest R. Franks, the Assistant Secretary, and Walter Burnham were also in attendance.

The action taken in regard to the guarantee question, the period heretofore having been one year, will interest every prospective buyer of a wheel. After a long discussion, the following resolution was introduced and adopted:

"Resolved, That the following form of guarantee be recommended to the members of the Board of Trade as the standard Board of Trade guarantee: 'The manufacturer of this bicycle guarantees to replace or repair any defect in this bicycle for a period not exceeding six months from date of sale to original purchaser, provided that satisfactory proof of such sale is given and that such defect is not the result of misuse or neglect, and that the defective part be delivered to such manufacturer for inspection.'"

A large number of the members of the board have expressed their willingness to incorporate this guarantee in their 1896 catalogues.

Messrs. Lovell, Garford, and Bidwell were appointed a Committee of Inspectors to serve at the annual meeting of the stockholders, which will be held in January during Cycle Show week.

The Transportation Committee reported they had been granted a special rate by the Trunk Line Association of one and one-third fare to delegates attending the annual convention of bicycle manufacturers at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 18 to Jan. 25, 1896.

Assistant Secretary E. R. Franks has been appointed Visiting Agent on behalf of the Board of Trade. His and the railroad agent's office and hours of attendance will be announced to the members of the Board of Trade in due season.

The Membership Committee having reported favorably on the applications for associate membership of 120 manufacturers, they were duly elected.

Refuse to Meet Wheelmen.

The joint committee appointed by the League of American Wheelmen and the Cycle Board of Trade to confer with the Trunk Line Commissioners on the matter of the transportation of bicycles has received a black eye at the very outset. It was stated on reliable authority yesterday that a communication had been received from L. P. Farmer, Commissioner of the Passenger Department of the Trunk Line Association, saying that the conference asked for was wholly unnecessary, as the matter had been discussed many times in the past. This is a set-back that the wheelmen had not counted upon, but it is not likely to deter them from future action in the premises. Chief Consul Potter, when told of the action of the Trunk Line people, and he felt hopeful of securing the proposed conference despite the answer said to have been sent by Mr. Farmer. In case no settlement can be reached by the committees, Mr. Potter said that the different State divisions might co-operate in the matter.

Banker Returns from Europe.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 25.—George Banker, the well-known cyclist, arrived home to-day from his tour of the principal cities of Europe, bringing with him the title of champion and several trunks filled with valuable trophies. Banker's trip was also a success financially. He participated in eighty events, winning prizes in sixty-one. Banker considers Jacquelin, the Frenchman, the best rider he met during his absence, though he speaks highly of the work of several other cyclists. Banker has not yet made any definite arrangements for next year.

Road Records Allowed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The following road records have been allowed by the Century Road Club:

R. P. Searle, Chicago to New-York, 5 days 22 hours 15 minutes, Sept. 8-14, course record; C. T. Earl, 10 miles, 26:00 1-5, Sept. 21, New-York record; H. Kohl, Elgin-Aurora century course record, 5:57:30, Sept. 27; F. W. Kowland, 10 miles, 25:40, Oct. 7, New-York record; H. C. Wood, 10 miles, 26:34, Oct. 17, Missouri record; L. Kostomitsky, 5 miles, 11:50, 10 miles, 25:25, Oct. 27, Iowa records; W. A. Borton, 20 miles, 53:30, Oct. 17, Iowa record.

Women Will Start These Races.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 25.—A series of bicycle races will be held by the Dauble Club of this city on Thanksgiving morning, on Clinton Place, between Clinton and Lyons Avenues. The distances of the events will be quarter-mile, half-mile, and five mile. The contests will be started by young women. Albert Horry will be timekeeper, and George T. Hockok clerk of the course.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The latest invention of the French is a bicycle for use on land and water. It is described in Hardware as follows: "The wheels are preferably of copper, their side plates inclosing a large central air space. The rear wheel, forming the drive wheel, has on its sides lateral blades to engage the water when the bicycle is so used, and its felly is toothed to enable it to take hold of ice when the rubber tire, which is only designed for land use, is removed. To hold the bicycle upright when used in the water, side weights are connected by suitable balls to the wheel axles, but when the machine is used on land these weights are raised by chains, which pass through a tube depending from the frame bars, links of the chain engaging a stop or pin to hold the weights raised. The saddle of the machine is of a form designed to prevent the water from splashing up against the rider and has at its rear end a lateral mud and water guard."

—On Thursday evening the Cycle Club of Brooklyn will open the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory for formal inspection. This place has been secured by Brooklyn's society cyclists for a private riding academy for the Winter, and, altered for the purpose, it presents many attractions. The floor space measures 25,000 square feet, which is much the largest for cycling purposes in this country. The riding circle is ten laps to the mile. On Wednesday evenings the club will indulge in roller skating, it having been decided to set apart one evening a week for the exclusive enjoyment of this once very popular pastime.

—The Harlem Wheelmen will give their second reception and dance on Monday evening, Dec. 2, at the Ellersie, in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Their new clubhouse will not be in readiness for receptions until after the first of the year. This club is now one of the largest in the city. The Harlem was the first club to enroll as a member of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The Secretary of the association is a member of the Harlem Wheelmen.

—An exchange describes a new game recently tried by Chicago cyclists, as follows: "It is called royal cycling and is an attempt at a combination of football and bicycle riding. Nine men are on each side and a bicycle wheel is used in place of a football. As indoor bicycle races have been very dangerous, the game is likely to result in many bruises and possibly broken limbs. The game is neither interesting nor useful, and cannot be too strongly condemned."

—The American Wheelman says that the latest quotations in the racing market are as follows: "Genuine amateurs who have not won their novice race, $1; genuine amateurs who have won their novice race, $5; fair amateurs, $8; middling amateurs, $10; good amateurs, $15; amateur champions, $15 and board; Class B, $1 to $75; pure amateurs, $1,000. Market firm with good demand."

—An objection which Chief Consul Potter raises to St. Louis getting the National Assembly is that it would cost the wheelmen of the New-York division $1,500 to send delegates there. Baltimore will probably be the place selected, despite protests from Western cyclists.

—The annual dinner of the Riverside Wheelmen will be held on Dec. 14, on which occasion the Stewart Cup will be presented to the member having won the largest number of races during the year.

—It is not generally known that Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, is a cycling enthusiast. Such is the fact, however, and only recently he ordered a tandem.

—The work of inclosing the shelter house at the foot of the Coney Island cycle path is progressing rapidly. It will probably be completed this week.

—A. Wellington has been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. P. Mulford as Captain of the Pequod Club Cyclers.

—"Joe" Goodman of Hartford was one of the many out-of-town cycling celebrities seen in Newspaper Row yesterday.

—Howard E. Raymond, a former Chairman of the Racing Board, will sail for Europe on Saturday.

—In Europe they regard Michael, the Welsh wonder, as a second Zimmerman.

—The Pequod Club Cyclers propose to have a ghost dance on Jan. 8.

PRINCETON'S PLAYERS ALL RIGHT.

Riggs Has Gone to Baltimore—Line-up of the Freshman Eleven.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 25.—The entire Princeton football team, with the exception of Dudley Riggs, returned to the college to-day to attend recitations. None of them was seriously hurt, their mental injuries being far greater than the physical ones. Riggs went to his home in Baltimore for a few days' rest. He is not badly injured. The players will say nothing concerning their defeat. They are sorely disappointed at the collapse of Princeton's hopes of gaining a championship, but they take their defeat like true sportsmen, and make no excuses. The general opinion among the students is that their team put up a magnificent game in the face of certain defeat. The poor showing of their eleven in the first half they pass over with expressions of sorrow, but for the splendid brace taken in the second half they have nothing but words of enthusiastic praise. They take their defeat philosophically and in true Princeton fashion, and look forward to next year with hope.

Nearly the entire student body registered at the college offices before 11 o'clock Saturday night, and the few stragglers came back to-day.

Saturday's game completed the Princeton 'Varsity season, but the freshmen will play the Yale youngsters on Wednesday at New-Haven. This promises to be an interesting contest, since several 'Varsity men will participate on both sides. For the "Tigers" Suter will be at quarter, Wentz at guard, and probably Baird at full back, while substitutes Crowdle and Ayers will be at centre and half back, respectively. Here is Princeton's line-up: Left end—Heilman; Left Tackle—Geer, Captain; Left Guard—Wentz; Centre—Crowdle; Right Guard—Nicely; Right Tackle—Deltrich; Right End—Rogers; Quarter Back—Suter; Left Half Back—Colfelt; Right Half Back—Ayers; Full Back—Baird or Cobb.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

—The University of Pennsylvania football players claim the college championship, because the team has won all its games and defeated Brown, with which Yale played a tie game.

—The Brooklyn High School team and that from the Polytechnic Institute meet at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, on Thanksgiving Day to decide the interscholastic championship.

—Final practice by the New-Jersey Athletic Club's football eleven will be had this evening. The team plays that of the Pennington Seminary at Bayonne, N. J., at 3 o'clock Thanksgiving Day.

—Wrightington, the clever half back of the Harvard eleven, who has been acting Captain since Brewer's enforced retirement, has been elected Captain for 1896. The Harvard and University of Pennsylvania elevens have arranged to play together again next season.

Racing at Baltimore.

FIRST RACE.—Five Furlongs. Belle Washington, 108 pounds, (Murphy,) 6 to 1, won; Medica, 103, (Sims,) 3 to 5, second; Miss Edith, 103, (Keefe,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:05. Millie L., The Kite, Columbia R., Arline, and Jessie Omens also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Chiswick, 110 pounds, (Sims,) 7 to 5, won. Halton, 107 (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, second; Too Much Johnson, 107, (Lendrum,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:04¾. Illusion, Rima, Kingfet, Addie, Tarufte, Little Jim, Franciscan, and Hands Off also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Volley, 109 pounds, (Murphy,) 3 to 1, won; Defender, 103, (Garrigan,) 5 to 1, second; Septuor, 114, (Sims,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:18¾. Maple Prince, Forget, and Beau Ideal also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Maurice, 112 pounds, (Sims,) even money, won; Pitfall, 102, (Johns,) 8 to 1, second. Time—1:40¾. McKee finished third, but was disqualified. First Light also ran, but threw his jockey.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Florrie, 100 pounds, (Clifford,) 8 to 1, won; Shakespeare II., 108, (Fenn,) 2 to 1, second; Premier, 97, (Coyle,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:04¾. Decameron, Irvana, Old Age, Emotional, Forum, Devola, and Helen H. II., also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Marshall, 108 pounds, (Sims,) 8 to 5, won; Eclipse, 108, (Lendrum,) 8 to 5, second; Phoebus, 90, (Keefe,) 8½ to 1, third. Time—1:53¾. Candelabra also started.

Corbett Will Not Fight Again.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 25.—James J. Corbett, the retired champion pugilist, said in conversation to-day in reply to a question as to whether or not he had abandoned fighting for good:

"I am disgusted with the entire business, and henceforth will confine my attention to the stage. I cannot be induced to again enter the arena. They may say that when I whipped Sullivan he was an old man and that I never whipped a good man in my career, but I am fully determined in my purpose to quit. I suppose the public blames me for not pulling off the fight with Fitzsimmons, but I am not disposed to answer any criticism and will not discuss it.

"I bestowed the championship upon Maher, because I consider him the peer of any man in the ring, and have no hesitancy in saying that he can whip Fitzsimmons. He is a great man, and he will one day demonstrate his right to bear the title of champion of the world."

Plimmer Beaten in England.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The fight between "Billy" Plimmer and Palmer, at 112 pounds, for a purse of £1,500, took place to-night. The referee stopped the fight in the fourteenth round and awarded the battle to Palmer, owing to Plimmer's brother entering the ring.

Col. Thompson Gets Clayton.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 25.—Col. W. P. Thompson, proprietor of the Brookdale Stud, to-night engaged "Lonny" Clayton, the Western lightweight jockey, at a salary of $10,000 per year to ride for him during the coming season.

Wallie Fessenden has sold to Byron McClelland the two-year-old Bradford-Elsa Rosalind colt, Moylan. McClelland will put him in selling races next season.

Trainmen Lose Two Days' Rations.

A caboose attached to a freight train which was leaving for Suspension Bridge from the Thirtieth Street station of the New-York Central Railroad, caught fire last night at Sixty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue. An engine separated it from the train and took it to Sixty-first Street, where an alarm was sent in. The fire engine

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Faust—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—Lecture—8:00.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—School for Scandal—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—A Happy Little Home—8:00.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Flower Show—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cotton King—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Fatal Card—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Live Stock Exhibition—Day and Evening.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Sins of the Night—8:30.
STAR—Year One—8:30.
TONY PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
333 FOURTH AV—Industrial Art Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

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Prelate May Condemn a Paper.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—The Court of Review rendered a decision to-day in the case of the Canada Revue against Archbishop Fabre for $50,000 damages, confirming Judge Doherty's finding in the Superior Court, dismissing the case on the ground that the Archbishop had a right to condemn the paper when he found it was contrary to the teachings of the Church. An appeal will be taken.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	35	40	41
6 A. M.	35	40	41
9 A. M.	38	42	43
12 M.	39	40	43
4 P. M.	39	45	45
6 P. M.	37	51	50
9 P. M.	36	54	53
12 P. M.	35	55	53

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....46.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....45.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....36.90
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....42.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

BUSINESS, NOT POLITICS.

There is no doubt in the minds of sensible men that the financial situation of the Government at present has a depressing or at least a retarding influence upon business. It is a complex question, as to the details of which honest difference of opinion is inevitable. But as to the general fact, and as to certain causes that have brought it about, there is no difference of opinion among intelligent observers and no room for any. Take the renewal of exports of gold, for instance. Every one will admit that it is a disquieting thing, and that it is so because the Treasury holds only some $80,000,000 of gold against $500,000,000 legal tender of demand notes, to say nothing of the $300,000,000 and more of silver certificates which it is bound to keep at par with gold. But while all admit this perfectly obvious proposition and insist upon it, there is more or less dispute when the question is raised as to how the actual situation can be met. Some will say that if the Government only had a comfortable surplus revenue there would be no trouble in keeping up the reserve. Others would say—as we have repeatedly said—that while a surplus revenue would be effectual to a certain extent and for a certain time, a reduction of the demand notes would be more certainly and more lastingly effectual. These opinions will be found generally to come from Republicans and Democrats, respectively.

Why cannot the sober-minded and patriotic men of each party, when Congress assembles, consult with each other and devise some measure which will not be offensive to the deeply rooted sentiment of either party, and which will at once strengthen the Treasury on the one hand and relieve the pressure upon it on the other? For example, the Republicans are firmly attached to the greenbacks, which they regard as one of the most powerful of the agencies by which the Union was preserved in time of civil war. On the other hand they are not at all attached to the Treasury notes of 1890, and contributed to the repeal of the law authorizing the continuous issue of those notes. The Democrats, on their part, are opposed to raising revenue by protective taxes on imports, which they regard as wrong in principle, and which they believe would be most disturbing to the general business of the country at the present time. The Treasury needs relief from pressure. The Democrats could wisely propose such relief by the funding of the Treasury notes of 1890, leaving the greenbacks undisturbed. The Treasury also needs revenue, not for immediate or probable expenditures, because it has a large cash balance, but to enable it to retain the legal-tender notes, which, if reissued, return to drain its gold. The Republicans could wisely propose revenue from some other source than protective import duties. There are abundant sources of internal revenue.

These two measures combined would practically do all that is now required, or, at any rate, all that fairly can now be regarded as feasible. They do not involve anything that ought to be contentious. Either one should be, and we believe will be, acceptable to the reasonable men of both parties. Cannot these men lay aside partisan considerations, or, rather, can they not take a broad view of the interests of their party, whichever it is, and do that which the country needs and by which neither party can be placed at a disadvantage in relation to the other? Can they not, in a word, combine patriotism and common sense? Every Democrat and every Republican in public life may be absolutely sure of one thing, that to aid in the accomplishment of this simple, obvious, and beneficent policy would very greatly strengthen him in the confidence of all the business men in the United States.

THE INHERITANCE TAX IN FRANCE.

The bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday for a tax on inheritances is the first fruits of the Radical Ministry, and is a distinct concession to the demands and the theories of the Socialists. The law of 1892, now in force in this State, recognizes the principle that great fortunes, when they pass from the hands of those who have acquired them, ought to pay tribute to the State and to supply part of its revenue. The principle, however, does not go further than that.

The new French bill, however, is far more radical in its principle and more sweeping in its operation. It seems to be, as plainly as the income tax which the last Congress tried to impose, to appeal to the very unrespectable sentiment of mere envy, and to aim not very indirectly at a reconstitution of society. Our own law, for example, exempts property passing to father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife, son, daughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law; it is exempt except in the case of personal property of over $10,000, and is then taxed 1 per cent. In other cases the tax is 5 per cent.

The French bill recognizes no exemption of more than 10,000f. Above this amount a succession in the direct line is taxed from 1½ to 4 per cent., the latter rate affecting inheritances of more than $600,000. When the heir is a husband or a wife, the rate is from 3¾ per cent. to 9; between brothers and sisters, from 8½ to 14. When the property passes to relations beyond the fourth degree, or to persons not related to the testator or decedent, the rate is raised until it amounts, after $600,000, to 20 per cent. It is clear that a measure so drastic as this must have much more important social consequences, as evidently it had much more important motives, than the provision of a part of the public revenue.

NOT THERE.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Hartford (Conn.) Times, publishes the following, under the headlines "Billions Unclaimed; Fortunes for Americans in the English Chancery Court," at the beginning of a long article relating to property in England to which, it is alleged, American heirs are entitled:

"Do you know that there is nearly half a billion of dollars lying in the English Court of Chancery, awaiting claimants? Do you know, moreover, that more than one-half that vast amount rightly belongs to individuals somewhere in America, many of them probably in poor circumstances, and destined to remain forever in ignorance of the good fortune that might be theirs? What an immense thing it would be for trade if only these heirs could come into their own! How on earth can it be that such an enormous sum of money has to go a-begging, we are prone to ask. In this money-seeking age such a statement is almost beyond belief."

Wholly beyond belief, because it is not true, and the falsity of it has repeatedly been shown by authorities, on this side of the Atlantic and the other, which undeluded Americans are bound to respect.

Our worthy contemporary in Hartford has been imposed upon. That story about the money awaiting claimants in the Court of Chancery, and another one about immense sums lying in the Bank of England and also awaiting claimants, have been used for many years by those who have misled thousands of Americans as to the existence in England of enormous estates to which, these "heirs" are assured, they are rightfully entitled.

The Bank of England and the Court of Chancery have repeatedly published denials of these tales. Our Ministers to Great Britain and our State Department have shown many times that they are false. The latest official statement from our Legation in London concerning the Court of Chancery which is accessible to us at this time says that "the whole amount of money in the custody of the Court of Chancery is about £84,000,000, of which £83,000,000 belongs to owners who are known, leaving about £1,000,000 only of unclaimed or dormant funds."

MORE EXAMINATION REQUIRED.

The report of the Government commission appointed last Spring to inquire into the feasibility and probable cost of the Nicaragua Canal on the route proposed by the company simply shows how inadequate was the provision made by Congress for the inquiry. The commission discovered what should have been known at the start and what was known by all persons competent to judge, that it was not safe for the Government to commit itself to a heavy guarantee in behalf of this project on the representations and estimates of its promoters, but should cause a thorough examination to be made by a competent board of expert engineers on its own behalf. It was obvious that this could not be done by a hasty provision in the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating only $25,000 and allowing scarcely six months for the investigation, and the preparation of a report. The result is what might have been expected. The commission can only report that it had not the time or the means to make the needed examination of the subject, and recommend that such an examination be hereafter made, for which $350,000 in money and eighteen months of time should be allowed.

The commission shows plainly enough that the Government has not now sufficient data to act upon. The canal is not feasible upon the plans and calculations of the company, and it would be hazardous to venture upon its construction. To ascertain upon what plans and estimates it may be safely undertaken requires the thorough examination recommended in the report, and Congress should not hesitate to provide for it. The matter is one of vast importance and should now be taken up in earnest by the Government of the United States. If we waste any more time in any such profitless enterprises as sending twenty-five-thousand-dollar commissions to Nicaragua the concession may slip away from us.

GOOD MEN AT THE PRIMARIES.

We observe with pain that the thousand and thirteenth attempt in this State to induce good men to go to the primaries has ended in the same failure with the preceding thousand and twelve. The failure cannot be doubted, for it is confessed by the principal promoter of the attempt, no other than our esteemed contemporary The New-York Tribune, which yesterday had an account, under the melancholy titles of "Repelled from the Party" and "Good Republicans Barred," of what it goes on to describe as "the disgraceful, brutal, and unlawful methods" by which the "so-called Republican enrollment" was converted, "in almost every district," into "a farce and a fraud."

It is unnecessary to explain to those who have followed the recent course of Republican politics in this city that by "good Republicans" or "good men" The Tribune understands those men and Republicans who are opposed to PLATT. We need not quarrel with the definition, which is accurate enough for all practical purposes. It would, indeed, be as difficult to find a Republican who by any chemical or ethical test could be classified as "good" who is not opposed to PLATT in theory as it would be to find such a Republican who is opposed to PLATT in practice, and who does not, on election day, so cast his ballot as to conduce to the greater power and glory of the Republican boss. As it is only his vote that PLATT requires of the good Republican, and as he is quite sure of that, he can afford to smile at the indignant remonstrances of the good Republicans between elections. He can even afford to treat them with contumely when, in obedience to the injunctions of The Tribune, they undertake to secure "reform within the party."

That he treated them very contumeliously on Saturday night there can be no doubt. We may take leave to doubt whether the methods of his henchmen were, strictly speaking, "unlawful." If they were, it ought to be possible for some good Republicans to establish an instance of illegality to the satisfaction of a court, in which case the proceedings of the henchmen, as to that particular case, might be invalidated. That they were "disgraceful" and "brutal" there is no doubt at all, and their disgracefulness and brutality ought to have been anticipated and prepared for by the good Republicans before the good Republicans undertook to be enrolled. Not to have looked out for these things betrays an ignorance of the game akin to that shown by the legendary Harvard football player who resented being "slugged" by the Yale football player, who in turn conclusively retorted upon him: "Yah! What do you think you're playing? Checkers?"

In truth, the good Republicans, among whom we are not surprised to encounter our old friend Assemblyman CONKLING, do seem to have been assuming that the rules of checkers would apply to football. Assemblyman CONKLING goes so far as to describe the machinists as "cowardly assassins." Pray, what did he expect of LAUTERBACH and the Boys? Apparently both he and The Tribune expected gentlemanly deportment, and were amazed that decent citizens should be denied the right of enrolling themselves as Republicans when their very decency sufficed to stamp them as opponents of PLATT, LAUTERBACH, and the machine. But nobody else is amazed. Everybody else was prepared to hear that the Boys in possession designated as places of enrollment places within their own control, and held their primaries in their own hall bedrooms, or in the interior of hollow trees on their own premises. When the good men penetrated to these lairs, they might have expected to be told, as they were told, "We won't enroll this man, or any of his friends; they ain't the kind we want."

The moral of this affecting tale is simply that a "good Republican" who is all right at the polls must expect to be all wrong at the primaries and in the enrollment. As long as he takes the ground that he will vote for a bad Republican in preference to a good Democrat, the bad Republicans will have him at their mercy. When he has been cheated often enough and badly enough to resent the cheating at the polls, his remonstrances will command some attention. Such a lesson has been administered twice in succession to the bad Democrats in this State; but it has not been administered to the bad Republicans since 1882. When their party has been decisively beaten by reason of the disgust of the good Republicans with the bad Republicans, then and only then the bad Republicans may be expected to mend their manners and their methods for a season.

A RUDE PROCEEDING.

We notice that at a Spiritualist séance in this city Sunday evening several persons who had been admitted to "the circle" refused to observe those "conditions" which are essential to the success of an exhibition of materialized shades. It is well known, we think, that whenever these "conditions" are not accepted implicitly by the members of the circle, the exhibition is bound to be a failure. One of them is that those who attend must come with a firm and impregnable belief that the manager of the show, or the chief actor on the stage, is honest and truthful. Another is that, in the words of an eminent advocate of Spiritualism, they must "be entirely willing to be deceived." They must also refrain from interfering with the materializing force by grasping the white-robed materialized spirits, disturbing the medium while that person is in a trance, turning on the lights, or any other act expressive of curiosity or skepticism. When these "conditions" are faithfully observed, the materializations are presented quietly and in proper sequence to all who have paid at the door.

In the circle to which we refer, however, there was a skeptical man, accompanied by two police detectives. It is admitted that these three persons not only declined to observe those "conditions" which are indispensable to the success of such entertainments, but also that it had been their settled purpose, before they were admitted, to disobey the rules. It appears that the medium projected before the curtain from his cabinet (which was an adjoining room, in which were convenient doors) the materialized shade of a person whom he believed (erroneously) to have been a friend of the skeptical man. While the skeptic was conversing with this spiritual form, one of the detectives grasped it firmly, and the other, having turned up the gaslights, invaded the cabinet. The first detective at once perceived that he had in his grasp a woman of uncertain age, who explained that she was a housekeeper, and that she was employed by the spirits at the rate of $5 per séance, with flowing white robes, wigs, &c., thrown in. The medium, rudely awakened from his trance—during the progress of which white robes had begun to grow on him—seized a hatchet which he had caused to be materialized for his convenience, and set out to open the second detective's head with it. In the outer room the friends of the medium had suddenly ceased to sing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and one of them took a hand in the free fight which was going on around the spiritualized housekeeper and the agitated medium. In a few minutes, however, peace was restored, and the medium, the housekeeper, and the militant friend were taken to the lock-up.

Thus we see once more how important it is that the "conditions" of which we have spoken should be respected by all who want to get the worth of their money at a materializing séance. Those who do not observe them not only may be deprived of the privilege of conversing with the shades face to face, but also run the risk of getting black eyes and broken skulls. If a medium can materialize the spirits of the departed and drape them in cheesecloth, it is reasonable to suppose that he can materialize a bludgeon, or a hatchet, or an ancient battle axe. And there is always in the circle some muscular Spiritualist who will resent any attempt to prevent his friends from making a living by emerging temporarily from the spirit world at $5 per séance. The inquiring unbeliever in this instance, although he had the assistance of two policemen, was fortunate to escape with a whole skin and unbroken bones. If he had accepted and respected the "conditions" he would have seen, we presume, in ghostly garments not only the housekeeper, but all the other servants trooping in through the cabinet from the kitchen and other remote rooms in the house, each of them earning a little something and keeping the flame of belief alive in the hearts of a considerable number of persons. Would not this have been worth the admission fee of $1?

THE PRISON SPOILS.

The story of the effort of certain Republican politicians "up the State" to get rid of Superintendent LATHROP of the Department of Prisons, which we printed yesterday, furnished a beautiful illustration of the ways of the spoils seekers. It was the boldest case of investigation for partisan purposes ever known in this State, and the manner of the so-called investigation showed that it had no purpose except to "trump up" a case where no material really existed in the desperate hope of getting hold of the office of Superintendent of Prisons and the patronage which depends upon it.

The attack made upon the management of Clinton Prison without any opportunity of defense, the virtual purchasing of testimony by promises of employment, the absolutely false statements of the committee report constitute a disgraceful chapter unparalleled in the history of political freebooting. The scheme of Congressman WEVER and the Chairman of the Republican Committee of Clinton County failed because, with every mean advantage and every artifice of false pretense, no semblance of a case was made out against the Superintendent. The attack has been transferred to the Wardens of the prisons, against whom charges have been made, and a Commissioner has been appointed by the Governor to take testimony.

No one can object to a fair, open, and aboveboard investigation of actual charges. If the Wardens have been honest and efficient they will have nothing to fear from it. If not, they cannot expect to be shielded from the consequences. But if this is only another effort on a new line to get hold of the prison spoils, which appears to be the case, the Governor will find it to the credit of his administration and the advantage of his party to give it no countenance. He did not allow himself to be used as a tool of the spoilsmen against the Superintendent, and he should not help their scheme for ousting the Wardens.

THINK WILDE LAW IS FAULTY

Discussed By City Magistrates—New Clerks for Jefferson Market Court—Assistant Clerk Church Explains.

The City Magistrates held their regular monthly meeting last night in Jefferson Market Court. In executive session the Wilde cumulative sentence law was discussed. All the Magistrates think the law is faulty.

John G. McKimm and Pache McE. Whitlock, who were instrumental in having the law passed, were present, by request, and argued in favor of the maintenance of the law as it stands at present. After the argument the Magistrates considered that any action would better be postponed until the next meeting.

At the public meeting there were present Magistrates Simms, Crane, Mott, Cornell, Kudlich, Wentworth, and Deuel. Magistrate Deuel presided.

On motion of Magistrate Simms, it was decided that in the future the regular meetings of the board would be held on the last Monday of the month in Yorkville Court, instead of Jefferson Market Court.

On motion of Magistrate Simms, the Clerk of the board was instructed to notify all clerks and assistants that they must be at their respective courts not later than 8 o'clock every morning.

A resignation was read from Henry Sedley, Chief Clerk of the Jefferson Market Court. Mr. Sedley gave no reason for his resignation, but Magistrate Kudlich said that he understood it was on account of weak eyes.

On motion of Magistrate Kudlich, Eben Demarest was appointed to fill Mr. Sedley's unexpired term. Mr. Demarest is a stalwart Republican, and lives at 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. He was appointed United States Assistant Appraiser on July 1, 1892, by President Harrison, and was removed from that office by President Cleveland in 1895.

Magistrate Cornell presented a communication from Thomas A. Church, which was received and filed. It was an explanation to the board as to how Church came to be arrested by the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station in an alleged gambling house two weeks ago. In his behalf Church, who is an assistant clerk, said that the place was not a gambling house, and that he was not gambling when arrested. He claimed that the proprietor of the place owed him money for drawing a contract, and that he had called there to collect it. Magistrate Cornell said that he had investigated, and had found that Clerk Church's statement was true.

TWO OPERAS IN ONE NIGHT

Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis" Followed by Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana."

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night one of the familiar double bills of two years ago was brought forward again. Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis" was given, followed by Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." One would suppose that a pretty contrast like this might appeal with considerable force to artistic taste, but the size of the audience demonstrated, just as it used to, that this sort of programme has no potency in New-York. It seems like a shattering of ideals to bring the opera always down to a cold pecuniary basis, but the fact appears to be that those who do go to the opera when this bill is offered go to hear Calvé as Santuzza, and there are few who are willing to sit through Gounod's dainty little pastoral at $5 a seat to hear about forty-five minutes of the popular lyric actress.

"Philemon et Baucis" is a pretty little work, and its story is really poetic, but it is drawn in such simple lines that it is quite lost in the vast maw of the Metropolitan. Furthermore, it must be admitted that spoken dialogue comes with something of a shock from the stage whence one is accustomed to hear only the noblest lyric declaration. There are some pretty numbers in the little opera, but they are delicate and devoid of the broad effects which operagoers here demand.

The performance was of a mild and inoffensive kind. Miss Marie Engle was the Baucis, and if she had been able to produce a larger volume of tone her singing would have given considerable pleasure. In the matter of delivery and in the execution of ornaments, particularly of staccati, she might serve as a model for some more pretentious singers. But her voice is not large enough for the Metropolitan, and she has no dramatic skill either in song or action. The honors of the performance fell to M. Plancon, who was the dignified, elegant, and sonorous Jupiter of two years ago. M. Mauguiere was a wooden and unsympathetic Philemon, and M. Castelmary was acceptable as Vulcan.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" sufficed to bring forward once again Mme. Calvé in her notable impersonation of Santuzza. There is nothing new to be said at this time about her performance of this part. It remains one of the most powerful pieces of dramatic work known to the contemporaneous lyric stage. It has gained in its vocal splendor by reason of the unquestionable improvement in the soprano's voice, which is now of a more rich and mellow quality than it ever was before. In the great duets with Turiddu and Alfio last night she sang with magnificent power, and the result was that at the end of the scene she was recalled no less than three times with storms of cheers and applause.

Signor Russitano was not up to the requirements of Turiddu. He was not vocally or physically adequate, and his acting was by no means convincing. Signor Ancona was a commendable Alfio, and in the duo at the end of the first scene he sang with abundant vigor. Mme. Mantelli repeated her excellent performance of Lola, and Mlle. Bauermeister was satisfactory as Lucia. The chorus and orchestra did their work well, and Signor Bevignani conducted carefully.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

Occupants of Some of the Boxes and Seats in Orchestra and Balconies.

Among those in the boxes, the orchestra stalls, and the balconies at the opera last night were Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juillard, Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Warren, Miss Warren, N. Lester Mullen, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Miss Martin, the Misses Woolstan, Mrs. James T. Bond, Jefferson M. Levy, H. C. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., Mrs. Breeze, Mr. Jefferson Coddington, Mrs. Frederic Nielson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woodworth, Albert Morris Bagby, Charles Cooke Paulding.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. F. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Parsons, Miss Sutton, Mrs. George Ross Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace F. Pond, Mrs. Thomas F. Wadsworth, Miss May Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Howland, William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Wadsworth.

FOR PROTECTION AND M'KINLEY

Governor-Elect Bushnell of Ohio So Declares, Speaking for His State—Senator Thurston Speaks for Nebraska.

Governor-elect Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio was at the Holland House yesterday. He came to this city to look after some business matters. Speaking of his victory, he said:

"It shows that Ohio is not only Republican, but is decidedly in favor of protection. The attempt to discredit Gov. McKinley's excellent administration proved a boomerang, and showed conclusively that he is popular with the people. Gov. McKinley will have the solid delegation to the National Convention from Ohio."

Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, who has recovered from his recent severe illness, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He also put in a word for McKinley. The McKinleyites seem to be anxious to offset the Harrison boom, which was last week's feature of political life at the Fifth Avenue. Senator Thurston, when asked whether he had heard of the Harrison boom in Nebraska, said:

"I have put my ears to the ground, and I have not heard any swell for Mr. Harrison. We are not for him in Nebraska, and I have not seen any one who is for his renomination. Although Nebraska is an agricultural State, the people believe in protection. They favor Gov. McKinley for the Presidency, and although I am not authorized to speak for the Republicans who may be delegates, I believe they will all vote for him."

Ex-Congressman H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, who has been mentioned as a Republican Vice-Presidential possibility, was also in the city yesterday. When asked about the Vice Presidency, he laughed, and said:

"Oh, I am out of politics." He also said that both Tennessee and Missouri would be in the Republican column next year.

Ex-Congressman W. W. Crapo of Massachusetts arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He said he thought that New-England would be solid for Thomas B. Reed, but that McKinley had many friends in Massachusetts. Mr. Crapo also thought that Josiah Quincy would be defeated in the Boston Mayoralty contest by Mayor Curtis.

BICYCLE RIDER FATALLY HURT

Little Florence L'Hommedieu of Brooklyn Lost Her Life Through a Boy's Blunder.

Florence C. L'Hommedieu, the eleven-year-old daughter of Samuel L'Hommedieu of 490A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, died at her home Sunday night from injuries received while riding a bicycle in front of her home, Saturday afternoon.

The block on which she lived has an asphalt pavement. Florence had been riding some time, and was approaching her home. Boys were playing "shinny," and were striking the ball with sticks curved at the end.

One of the boys had his stick raised to strike the ball just as Florence came along on her bicycle. The boy drove his stick hard, striking the front wheel of the bicycle. The girl lost her balance and fell off, her head striking the curb stone.

She was carried into the house, and Dr. Elliott was summoned. He found her suffering from a fracture of the skull. She died Sunday night without regaining consciousness.

Little Florence was a pupil of the Throop Avenue School and was in the eighth grammar grade class. Her father is the head of the White Star Towing Company.

Florence acted as maid of honor at the marriage of her adopted sister Wednesday. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Agar, who officiated at the marriage, will conduct the funeral services to-morrow night. The burial will be at Baiting Hollow, L. I., Thursday morning.

MR. CHANDLER IS ASTRAY

His Letter About the Trunk Line's Agreement Full of Errors.

QUITE AS ABSURD AS IMPERTINENT

He Credits the President with Powers Which He Does Not Possess—Comments of Commissioner Morrison.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In his dealings with those of opposite political faith, Senator Chandler is generally splenetic and sometimes funny. His recent address to the President on the subject of the proposed agreement of the Railroad Traffic Association, while characteristically impertinent, is robbed of all point by reason of the Senator's inaccuracies. The President is powerless to intervene in the matter of the alleged agreement, except that he may offer suggestions to the Inter-State Commerce Commission in case he shall deem such action necessary. That any suggestion will be required is improbable, in view of the fact that the members of the commission are watching the traffic association with an eye to preventing any infringements of the law.

Mr. Chandler assumes that the President may annihilate the alleged trust and pooling agreement of the association, either by ordering the courts to bring in an injunction, or by instructing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to order the association to vacate the agreement, or by causing the indictment of the persons supposed to be concerned in the agreement. A President with power to carry out these suggestions would be nothing less than a dictator, and the courts would be mere puppets in his hands.

"The extent of our authority is to request that proceedings be instituted against persons or corporations suspected of having violated the provisions of the inter-State commerce law," said Col. Morrison, Chairman of the inter-State Commerce Commission this afternoon. "It is our practice in all such cases to invoke the aid of the United States courts through the Attorney General. We simply call upon him to institute the necessary proceedings to prosecute the offenders. The Attorney General communicates with the United States Attorney in the district where the offense has been committed, and thus the legal machinery is set in motion.

"We cannot issue any order covering any violation of the law. Our functions do not extend that far. We sometimes furnish evidence, but that is the most we can do toward the prosecution of offenders."

Col. Morrison added that it would be wrong for the commission to assume that the traffic association intended to violate the law. There had been several changes made in the agreement, he understood, since it first was proposed. All that the commission could do was to wait until the agreement was perfected. Then it was found that the law had been violated, proper steps could be taken to punish the parties to the arrangement.

Col. Morrison directed attention to the fact that several of the roads concerned in the agreement were in the hands of receivers who were acting under instructions of the United States courts. It might be inferred from this fact, he thought, that the receivers were moving with the concurrence of the courts.

The members of the commission are not worried in the least by Senator Chandler's letter. Section 12 of the amended Inter-State commerce law provides that the Inter-State Commerce Commission "is hereby authorized and required to execute and enforce the provisions of this act, and upon the request of the commission it shall be the duty of any District Attorney of the United States to whom the commission may apply to institute in the proper court and to prosecute under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States all necessary proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of all violations thereof."

MISS ANNA ROOSEVELT'S MARRIAGE

She Becomes the Wife of Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles at St. Andrew's Church in London—A Brilliant Ceremony.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The marriage of Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles, Naval Attaché to the United States Embassy here, and Miss Anna Roosevelt, sister of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Board of Police Commissioners of New-York City, was celebrated in St. Andrew's Church, Westminster, to-day.

The ceremony was performed by the Hon. John Stafford Northcote, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, a brother of the Earl of Iddesleigh. The church was crowded with English and American guests. There were no bridesmaids. The bride was led to the altar by her cousin, J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary to the United States Embassy, who gave her away.

Her robe was of ivory satin, trimmed with duchesse lace and orange blossoms, with a long, square-cut train. She wore a tulle veil, edged with Brussels lace, and a wreath of small orange flowers, fastened with diamond ornaments. Capt. de Jedina, Naval Attaché to the Austrian Embassy, was best man. The service was choral.

United States Ambassador Bayard and Mrs. Bayard were present, Mrs. Bayard wearing a gown of black silk, with a bodice of velvet, trimmed with white lace. Among the other guests were Baroness Burdett-Coutts and her husband, the Countess of Limerick, Lady Florence Perry, Gen. and Mrs. Chapman, the Dowager

AINTAB MISSIONS SECURE

Terrell Obtains for Them Protection of the Government.

FRIGHTFUL REPORTS OF CONSULS

Berlin Announcement that Russia, France, and Germany Have Formed an Alliance for Joint Action in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, has received a dispatch from Aintab confirming the dispatches received by the representative of The United Press, which stated that the Americans there were safe, owing to the protection that is now afforded to them by the Government.

Mr. Terrell expresses himself as satisfied with the condition of affairs at Aintab, so far as the Americans are concerned, and is confident that the missionaries throughout Anatolia, numbering 172, are now safe.

The missionaries at Aintab are Dr. and Mrs. Americus Fuller, the Rev. Charles S. Sanders, Mrs. M. A. Trowbridge, Miss Ellen M. Pierce, and Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a letter from its Constantinople correspondent, in which he dilates upon the horrors of the latest massacres, the most awful stories of which are contained in the official reports of the Consuls.

The massacres which have occurred during the last three or four weeks put those which occurred some time ago at Sassoun and Moosh entirely in the background. More persons were killed than were murdered during the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876, and the massacres are only paralleled by that which took place at Chio.

The correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople telegraphs under yesterday's date that the Governor of Harpoot, where the American mission buildings were burned at the time of the recent massacres there, has been decorated with an order of merit.

The main objection of the Porte to the admission of the United States cruiser Marblehead into the Bosporus, for which Minister Terrell made application, was that she was too large, only small vessels being allowed to enter.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Tageblatt asserts that Germany, Russia, and France have concluded an alliance committing them to common action upon all questions concerning Turkey.

IDEAS OF HALIL RIFAAT PASHA.

A Naval Demonstration Would Only Cause Fresh Agitation.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung telegraphs that he has had an interview with Halil Rifaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, in which he was assured that order would be restored in a few days if foreign influence ceased to operate.

The Pasha added that the threatened naval demonstration by the powers and the sending of a second guardship to Constantinople by each of the powers would be political mistakes which would only give the disturbers fresh scope for agitation, in which case the Porte would decline all further responsibility for the security of foreigners.

The Grand Vizier added that the Sultan was much gratified by the attitude of Emperor William. Several Berlin papers report that the recall of M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, is impending.

EVACUATING LIU-KUNG-TAO.

Chinese on Liao-Tung Peninsula Apply for Japanese Citizenship.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Shanghai stating that the Japanese on Monday began to evacuate the Island of Liu-Kung-Tao, the garrison removing to Port Arthur, where twenty transports are waiting to take to Japan these garrison troops and part of the army occupying the Liao-Tung Peninsula. The forts on the island of Liu-Kung-Tao were completely destroyed by the Japanese before they evacuated, and a great quantity of heavy and other guns were removed.

The dispatch adds that the Chinese on the Liao-Tung Peninsula are applying by wholesale to the Japanese for naturalization, and their request to be made Japanese citizens is being acceded to.

It has been decided that henceforth Tainan-Fu shall be the capital of the Island of Formosa, instead of Taipes. Gov. Kabayama has already fixed his headquarters there.

STORM-SWEPT ENGLISH COASTS.

Norwegian Ship Isbaaden Wrecked near Yarmouth and Crew Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The high northeast gale which set in on Saturday continues, and a large number of vessels on the eastern and southern coasts of England and the French coast have been wrecked. In most cases, however, no lives were lost.

The Norwegian ship Isbaaden stranded near Yarmouth yesterday and broke up before a lifeboat could reach her. An attempt was made to get a line to her by means of rockets, but this failed, and her crew, about a dozen in number, perished.

A number of Torbay trawlers were caught in the gale and made for home. While running into the harbor three of them were dashed upon the rocks and one sank. Twenty men were seriously injured.

CALAIS, France, Nov. 25.—The suspension of channel traffic, owing to the fierce gales which have prevailed since Saturday, led to animated scenes on the railway platforms and steamer piers here.

Hundreds of persons have been waiting here for two days for an opportunity to cross the channel, and the Terminus Hotel is crowded, large numbers of guests being obliged to sleep upon the floor of the buffet, while anxious crowds swarm upon the end of the pier, seeking signs of a coming boat.

A STORM OVER THE ADRIATIC.

More than Twenty Persons Injured by the Wind at Trieste.

VENICE, Nov. 25.—A terrible storm is prevailing over the Adriatic. Not a single vessel has left this port for thirty hours.

At Fiume a bora is blowing. The wind was so strong that it overturned a freight train. At Trieste more than twenty persons have been injured.

SOCIALIST HOUSES SEARCHED.

Efforts of the German Police to Paralyze the Party's Methods.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The houses of eighty Socialists of prominence were visited and searched to-day by the police, including the residences of Herren Bebel and Singer, the Socialist leaders in the Reichstag. It is expected that similar searches will be made in the cities and towns throughout Prussia.

It is supposed that the aim of the authorities is to destroy such records of the recent elections as they may be able to find, in an effort to paralyze the connection between the local organizations and the Central Executive body of the Socialist Party.

ITALY'S BUDGET WILL BALANCE.

Signor Sonnino Makes a Satisfactory Report to the Chamber.

ROME, Nov. 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Sonnino, Minister of the Treasury, announced that a balanced budget would be obtained. He stated that the Government intended to continue to limit its expenses to necessities, and to persevere in its programme, excluding the creation of new debt.

The present depression of the markets, he added, had affected the international situation, but would have no effect upon the budget, the Italian Treasury not needing to enter into any financial operations. Signor Sonnino's statement made a generally good impression.

Signor Sonnino stated that the estimates for 1896-7 showed an effective surplus of more than 8,000,000 lire, without issuing rentes or bonds.

CHINESE LEGATION IN PARIS.

Additional Consular Posts to be Established by France.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Chinese Government has created a separate and distinct legation in Paris, under the administration of King Chang, who has heretofore acted as Chargé d'Affaires here. He has been appointed Minister.

Hitherto one Minister has been accredited to Great Britain and France, whose headquarters have been for the greater part of the time in London.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the sum of 3,000,000f. for the establishment of additional Consular posts in China.

PRIMATE'S APPEAL FOR THE POPE.

Cardinal Logue Censures Action of the British Ambassador.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, upon the eve of starting for Rome, has issued a pastoral letter, in which he declares that the Pope never stood in greater need of the consolation and support of the Irish people than now.

The Cardinal censures the British Ambassador to Italy, Sir F. Clare Ford, who, he says, is also the representative of Ireland, for having beflagged the British Embassy at Rome during the recent celebrations in the Italian capital, which sought to outrage and insult the head of the Church.

CONDITION OF POPE'S HEALTH.

There May Be Another Postponement of the Consistory.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Rome to The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Pope was again ill this morning. During last night his Holiness had a chill and coughed a great deal, but did not have any fever.

It is feared that the condition of the Pope's health will necessitate another postponement of the Consistory.

THE JOSEPH W. FOSTER RELEASED.

A Statement that the Government Will Exercise Its Own Discretion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Secretary Carlisle to-day ordered the release of the schooner Joseph W. Foster, detained at Lewes, Del., on suspicion of being about to start on a filibustering expedition.

The Captain of the schooner refused to accept her release. This will not embarrass the department, but it is said, on what is believed to be excellent authority, that the United States Government hereafter will exercise its own discretion in detaining vessels suspected of engaging in filibustering expeditions in favor of the Cuban insurgents.

Filibusters Sail from Bay Port.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 25.—It is reported that a filibustering expedition left Bay Port, Fla., for Cuba Saturday night. Bay Port is a fishing hamlet on the west coast, twenty miles from Brooksville, in Hernando County. It is said there were nearly 100 men in the party and that they carried plenty of arms and ammunition.

Colonial Office and Guiana Ardor.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Post will to-morrow say that nothing is known at the Colonial Office regarding the statements reported to have been made by the officer administering the Government of British Guiana to the effect that unless Venezuela withdraws her claims to the greater part of territory in dispute the Imperial Government was prepared to assert the rights of the colony by force of arms.

Czarina Departs from Tradition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—A bulletin issued to-day states that the Czarina, contrary to the traditional custom, is herself suckling her infant, the Grand Duchess Olga. She is probably the first Empress to do this.

Isle of Man Art Building Burned.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The building in which an art exhibition was being held at Douglas, Isle of Man, was burned to-day, together with the large exhibit of statuary and objects of art.

Carl Peters Relieved from Office.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Vossische Zeitung says that Dr. Carl Peters, the well-known explorer and German Imperial Commissioner to East Africa, has been relieved from the duties of that position.

Snowbound Railways in Italy.

ROME, Nov. 25.—Heavy snowstorms are prevailing throughout the provinces of Piedmont and Liguria. Railway traffic is completely blocked and trains are imbedded in huge snowdrifts.

Austrian Liberality to Women.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—The Emperor-King Francis Joseph has accorded permission to women to study medicine in the universities of Hungary.

Minnie Palmer's Divorce Absolute.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The decree of divorce (nisi granted in May last to John R. Rogers against his wife, Minnie Palmer, the actress, was to-day made absolute.

Caution in Nicaragua Commended.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Daily News, in its issue to-morrow, will commend the United States for the caution displayed in inquiring into the matter of the Nicaragua Canal.

Death at Berne of German Minister.

BERNE, Nov. 25.—Dr. Moritz Busch, German Minister to Switzerland, died in this city to-day from heart disease.

CALLED THE PROSECUTOR A LIAR

Mrs. Ansart Objected to Her Son Being Branded as a Vagabond.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 25.—William Leonard and Castellar Ansart were convicted in the General Sessions Court today on a charge of atrociously assaulting William E. Lewis, station agent of the Central Railroad, at Danforth Avenue.

Prosecutor Winfield, in summing up, denounced Ansart as a vagabond. The prisoner's mother shouted that he was not a vagabond.

"He is," retorted the Prosecutor, "a vagabond and thief."

"You are a liar!" shouted Mrs. Ansart. Then two Constables led her from the courtroom.

While the jury was out considering the verdict, the prisoners were rearraigned for trial on a charge of shooting at Policeman Donigan. This case was not finished.

STOLE GEIGER'S WATCH AND CHAIN

But the Highwaymen Overlooked a Pocketbook Containing $63.

William Geiger, a painter of 72 East Seventy-second Street, was attacked by two men shortly before 8 o'clock last night in a lonely part of First Avenue and robbed of his watch and chain. Owing to the timely arrival of two passers-by, Geiger escaped with slight injury.

The place where Mr. Geiger was waylaid is between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, where are the yards of a lumber company. The thieves were screened by the piles of lumber while making the assault.

Geiger, whose head was cut, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He had $63 in his pocketbook, which the robbers did not get.

Colorado Mining Stocks.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 25.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	.40	.40
Anaconda	.62	.62
Portland	2.05	2.05
Argentum	.42	.42
Isabella	.43	.40½
Union	.23½	.23
Consolidated	.20	.19
Summit	.26	.26
Pharmacist	.13½	.13½
Work	.10¾	.10½

BARTHELEMY SAINT-HILAIRE DEAD

The Oldest Statesman in France and One of the Most Learned Hellenists—His Politics and Literature.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Jules Barthèlemy Saint-Hilaire died in his chair in his study, where he was found by members of his family, last evening.

Jules Barthèlemy Saint-Hilaire, one of the most learned Hellenists and the oldest statesman of France, was born in Paris, Aug. 19, 1805. He was an attaché of the Ministry of Finance during the Restoration. He was one of the editors of The Globe from 1826 to 1830, and he signed the protest of the newspaper men against the authoritative assumptions of Charles X. July 28, 1830. After the revolution in favor of Louis Philippe, he was a member of the Republican society, "Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera," and he founded Le Bon Sens, while he continued to write for several journals of the party of opposition to the Government.

At the end of 1833 he abandoned politics for works of erudition. He became a Professor of French Literature in the Polytechnic School. He made a complete translation of the works of Aristotle, and obtained the Chair of Greek and Latin Philosophy in the Collège de France. When Broussais died, he was elected as his successor in the Department of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute.

In 1840 he was Chief of Cabinet to the Minister of Public Instruction. In 1848 he was a Moderate Republican, elected by the Department of Seine-et-Oise to the National Assembly. Despite his republicanism, he supported the interdiction of clubs and the licensing of newspapers. At the time of the coup d'état he leaned toward radical republicanism. He refused to take the oath of fidelity to the Empire, and, although the formality was dispensed with by toleration of the Emperor, he quitted his chair in the Collège de France. Besides translating Aristotle, he made researches on Indian philosophy, and became the most active member of his department in the Institute. He traveled in Egypt with de Lesseps in 1855, and published the relation of their studies relative to the Suez Canal. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1869.

After the revolution of 1870, and during the siege of Paris, he remained in the capital. He was a warm partisan of Thiers, and became his Chief of Cabinet. He was one of the fifteen members commissioned by the Government to negotiate a treaty of peace with Prussia. His situation near Thiers gave particular importance to his correspondence with diplomatists. His letters were much discussed by the press. Usually they translated for public opinion the ideas of the Government. He abandoned his office at the same time as Thiers. He was a member of the Left Centre of the Chamber of Deputies, voting constantly with the Moderate Republican Party. He was elected a Senator for life Dec. 10, 1875. In the Senate he was the warm defender of the National Library, suggesting all the projects for its improvement.

He became Minister of Foreign Affairs Sept. 23, 1880, in Ferry's Cabinet. He labored incessantly for peaceful solutions of quarrels between France and other countries, and in relation to the differences between Turkey and Greece: "I dearly love Greece, but I love France better." He withdrew from the Ferry Cabinet in 1881. He was Cousin's literary executor and the Librarian of the Sorbonne Library. In 1880 the Department of Moral and Political Sciences at the Institute solemnly celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his membership. He was a member of the Legion of Honor.

Among his principal works are "Politique d'Aristote," 1837; "De la Logique d'Aristote," laureated by the Institute, 1838; "La Logique d'Aristote," translated in French for the first time, 1839-44, in four volumes; "Psychologie d'Aristote," treatise on the mind, 1846; "Opuscules," 1847; "La Morale d'Aristote," 1857; "La Poétique," 1858; "La Physique," 1862, in two volumes; "La Météorologie," 1863; "Traité du Ciel," 1865; "Traité de la Production et de la Destruction des Choses," 1866; "La Rhétorique," 1870, in two volumes.

"De l'Ecole d'Alexandrie," a report to the Institute; "Essai sur la Méthode des Alexandrins et le Mysticisme," 1845; a report on the Academic competition for the comparison of the moral and political philosophy of Plato and Aristotle with the doctrines of the greatest modern philosophers, 1854; "Des Védas," 1854; "Du Bouddhisme," 1856; "Lettres sur L'Egypte," 1856; "Bouddha et sa Religion," 1859; "Mahomet et le Coran," 1865; "Philosophie des Deux Ampère," 1866; a translation in verse of the "Iliad," 1869; a translation of Marcus Aurelius, 1876; a work on metaphysics, its nature, and its relations to religion and to science, 1879; a work on English India, its present state and its future, 1887; philosophy and its relations with science and religion, 1889, and an essay on Francis Bacon, published in 1890 and much admired in England. He appeared to be much younger than his years, and his features were clear-cut like a Syracusan medal.

DEATH OF ARTHUR ARNOULD.

A Collaborator of Rochefort and Valles and Once a Communist.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Arthur Arnould is dead.

Arthur Arnould, a collaborator of Vallès, Rochefort, and other pamphleteers against Napoleon III., who attacked the republic when the empire fell, was born at Dieuze April 7, 1833. He studied at the Sorbonne, where his father was a Professor of Foreign Languages; became a clerk at the Hôtel de Ville, Secretary to La Revue Nationale, and an aggressive writer in political reviews.

He wrote several articles for which he was punished by imprisonment, and a small book "La Foire aux Sottises," which entailed the gravest of his sentences for insults to the Government. He founded La Marseillaise, with Rochefort; Le Journal du Peuple, with Vallès, and was elected to the National Assembly in 1871. The Commune recognized him when it was moderate, but he abandoned it when the Committee of Public Safety became tyrannical. He returned to France after a general amnesty had been granted to political exiles in 1880.

He published humorous tales, an essay on Béranger and his critics, a book on the freedom of playhouses, a history of the Inquisition, a popular history of the Commune of Paris, and several novels, under the pseudonym of "A. Mathey," which was the name of his wife. Several of his novels were rewritten by him for the stage. Among his plays are "Zoé Chien-Chien" and "Le Duc de Kandos."

Death of Bishop of Antigua.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Right Rev. William Walroad Jackson, D. D., Bishop of Antigua, died to-day at Ealing, Middlesex. He was consecrated Bishop in 1860. He had been absent from his see for some time, the duties of the office being performed by the Right Rev. C. J. Branch, D. D., the Coadjutor Bishop.

Bishop Jackson was born in Barbados about 1810, and received his education at Codrington College, Barbados, of which he was a licentiate in theology. He was at one time chaplain to the forces in the island. His episcopal jurisdiction included the islands of Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher, Montserrat, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James S. Sturges, eighty-four years old, a wealthy retired sugar planter, died at the Ocean Wave Hotel, at Long Branch. He was born in Plainfield, N. J., and at one time had large sugar interests in Havana, Cuba, and New-Orleans. He was a member of the late firm of James S. Sturges & Co., South Street, New-York City, and at one time was rated as a millionaire. Mr. Sturges retired from business in 1888, and during the past five years made his home with his unmarried daughter at the Ocean Wave Hotel. He leaves three children, two daughters and a son. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery, Wednesday, for interment.

—Thomas Keyes, seventy-two years old, Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, died at St. Catharines, Ontario. His death leaves Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, the only surviving member of the first Grand Lodge of British America.

—Judge F. C. Coombs, a leading jurist, died at Dallas, Texas, from the result of an operation. He went to Texas from the Salt River country of Kentucky in 1846. He raised a company at Dallas, and served through the war.

—Charley Diehlmann, one of the oldest citizens of Egg Harbor City, N. J., where he had been in business for many years, died of consumption yesterday. He was fifty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and three grown children.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Nov. 15, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 8:57 P. M.

SS Planet Venus, (Br.,) Kelly, Tjalatjap Sept. 4, via St. Michaels Nov. 7, with sugar to Mosle Brothers—vessel to Balfour, Williamson & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

GLASGOW, Nov. 26.—SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

The beautiful Fall designs in Furniture on exhibition at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St., will attract artistic buyers.—Adv.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Mr. Frohman's Stock Company Returns to the Lyceum.

MORE IMPORTED SENTIMENTALITY

Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in the Spectacle Called "Faust" at Abbey's Theatre, and Various Other Changes.

To the always tastefully adorned stage of the little Lyceum Theatre last evening Mr. Daniel Frohman's stock company, now beginning the ninth year of its existence, returned. A full house gave the players a kindly welcome. If the enthusiasm was less marked than at the beginning of the previous seasons, that was not the fault of the weather or the play, or of the acting. There were obvious faults in all three, but rain, dullness, and casual ineptness have not often affected the ardor of first night audiences at the Lyceum. The enthusiasm was less last night because most of the enthusiasts were absent. Their places were filled by reasonably appreciative but undemonstrative strangers. It would be gratifying to be able to believe the absentees had gone to hear Calvé, or even to see the spectacle called "Faust." But, no. Let us be honest. They had all crowded into Oympia.

The beginning of the season at the Lyceum introduced a new play, freshly imported from London, by name "The Home Secretary." Its author is R. C. Carton. It is fluently written as to dialogue, with a moderate infusion of wit, and a suspicion of hifalutin. Its plot is hardly ingenious, but it is sufficient. Its characterization is not novel, or surprisingly true, but it is well defined. It is a romance of society and politics.

It reveals, as its central incident, a young wife, partly estranged from her husband, not because he is a bad man, or has been cruel to her, or false, but because she is selfish, narrow-minded, and egotistical. This is not a pretty situation, and could not be made highly effective by the most expert master of stagecraft. In the climax of Act I. this young wife holds in her hand an afternoon newspaper. It contains a malicious attack upon her husband's political reputation. As the price of her faith in him she demands an answer to it. He, very properly, refuses to speak.

Statesmen have probably had all kinds of wives—vain, frivolous, vicious, as well as honest, faithful, and loving. But no statesman in the world was ever burdened by this kind of a wife, one who listens to the idle and malicious slanders that are current about every man who can do one thing well, and is, therefore, distinguished for it. The most remarkable thing in the play is that the husband still loves the woman. The dramatist has imagined, with exquisite ineptitude, a kind of woman no man would love, and has invented two men to love her, at the risk on the one hand of life, on the other of reputation.

The Anarchist Dangerfield is the other man. The seeming stupidity of the Government in regard to this person's criminal operations is the cause of the attacks upon the Liberal home Government by the Tory papers, and one of the reasons for the lady's estrangement from her husband. The very name of Dangerfield is to her a horror. Yet, with Dangerfield, masquerading as Morris Lecalle, she plunges into a desperate flirtation, excusing herself with the old Platonic cant, and the inevitable scéne à deux leads to the equally familiar scéne à trois, both effective enough.

The measure of "comic relief" to set off this sentimentality is unusually large. Unhappily, so much of the humor belongs exclusively to England that it has not borne the ocean voyage well. There is a touch of the Tory in the most Radical Englishman, while every English woman is a Tory at heart. Therefore Tory jokes go well on the London stage. Mr. Carton writes all his play from a pseudo-Tory point of view, only to prove in the end that a Liberal Home Secretary can also be a hero and a martyr.

Still a fair share of the humor is acceptable here and some of it is very good indeed. The play is beautifully staged, of course, with a comprehensive review of the latest and best fashions for women in the dresses, and scenery and appointments beyond cavil. The general performance, however, is not quite up to the standard Mr. Frohman has set in past years, which is to say that "The Home Secretary" is not so well acted as were "The Charity Ball" and other well-remembered plays at his theatre. There are no hitches. There is no lack of zeal. In some respects the performance is admirable. The acting of Mr. Le Moyne in a very brief sketch of a titled old roué, Mr. Walcot as a shrewd and genial "Q. C.," and Mr. Fritz Williams as a poor, honorable, whole-hearted youth could not be improved upon. Miss Tyree, in a part that is all "fat," (which theirs are not,) Mr. Gottschalk, and Mrs. Whiffen are scarcely inferior.

Mr. Kelcey has one of the very worst parts he ever played. There is no clue to the Home Secretary's real character until the very last scene, and in this one scene last night, he forgot to recite and acted. Miss Florence is again a charming, inconsequential girl, and Miss Irving is very much overweighted by the rôle of the unreal young wife, which demands richness of resource and large powers of expression.

Mr. James K. Hackett made his first appearance at the Lyceum in the most attractive and easiest part in the play. In the language of actors this "plays itself." He has a handsome face, a rather restrained bearing, a sepulchral voice, and has learned something, but his friends, when they thought they were applauding him, were applauding his lines.

Duncan Trendel	Herbert Kelcey
Morris Lecalle	J. K. Hackett
Lord Blayver	W. J. Le Moyne
Sir James Haylett	Charles Walcot
Frank Trendel	Fritz Williams
Mr. Thorpe-Didsbury	F. Gottschalk
Rixon	E. Tarleton
Rhoda	Isabel Irving
Lady Clotilda	Mrs. Whiffen
Esmé	Katherine Florence
Mrs. Thorpe-Didsbury	Bessie Tyree

IRVING IN RED AGAIN.

His Mephistopheles Cordially Received by a Large Audience.

The play at Abbey's Theatre last night was Mr. W. G. Wills's adaptation of "Faust," which Irving has chosen to present again, though its reception some years ago was by no means so enthusiastic as to make the revival at all a matter of necessity. There is not, either, very much in the performance that will excite the public to any excessive rejoicing. Of course, this Mephistopheles is a careful and intelligently expressed conception of an interesting personality, well worth the study of such theatregoers as take their theatregoing somewhat seriously, and give what they see more or less thoughtful consideration, while in the Margaret of Miss Terry there is an always gracious pathos to move the emotions of people inclined to demonstrate the possession thereof. To others, the witches and apes appeal, the angels with feathered wings, the swords that flash with electric fires, and the reverberant roll of thunder. Those to whom the play and the acting are matters of first importance when determining in what theatre to spend an evening, will probably remember that "Faust" has five long acts, not one of which contains more than five minutes of real dramatic progression, and that the connective tissue which forms the rest of the structure is of peculiarly dubious vitality. So remembering, Irving's truest and most appreciative friends will gently regret that he does not excise this particular tragedy from his repertory—and await his appearance in other and better rôles.

Last evening's audience, it must be confessed, seemed to be well enough content. They applauded the Brocken scene with real vigor, and at the end of each act courteously brought about the accustomed three raisings of the curtain. Whether they found in the Mephistopheles on the stage a realization of "the Spirit that Denies" is a matter of more doubt than moment. It is certain that he showed hardly a trace of that princely element which comes so near to making the Miltonic Satan an admirable character. In that, at least, Irving is faithful to his Teuton model, but it is difficult, and perhaps impossible, to believe that Goethe's fiend showed in his face so plainly the traces left by passing years, or that he walked with knees so curiously flexible as almost to suggest decrepitude. There were great moments, however, when the beholder's complete acquiescence was won. The persuasion of Faust to pretend a knowledge that old Martha's spouse had died in Padua was one of these moments; the threat to prove the possession of infernal power was another. As for the rest—one turns gladly to the Margaret as a subject of consideration.

In this rôle, slight a sketch as it is, Miss Terry is a beautiful picture, persuasively youthful. The melody of her voice is perfect, her emotional expression both strong and delicate. Her scene with the jewels is itself a jewel. A finer or more simple portrayal of girlish innocence could not be given, perhaps, by any one on the stage to-day.

As Faust, Mr. Cooper again displayed his thoroughly commonplace competency for almost any task that may be assigned to him. The other parts suggested no comment on those who played them. The stage management, for once, was far from perfect. The scenery seemed to move reluctantly and the light effects were as insistently artificial as they are in the productions of other and lesser managers.

Mr. Daly's Programme.

As already announced, the season at Daly's Theatre will begin to-night, auspiciously, with an elaborate revival of "The School for Scandal." The cast will include Miss Rehan as Lady Teazle, Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Candour, Lewis as Sir Oliver, Clarke as Joseph, Worthing as Charles, and Miss Carlisle as Maria. The printed roster of Mr. Daly's present company includes about forty names. Edwin Varrey, William Redmund, and Elizabeth Garth are new members. Maxine Elliot, Percy Haswell, John Craig, Gresham, Herbert, Tyrone Power, Bosworth, Sampson, Bridgeland, and Lesoir all remain.

The programme of the season contemplates no long runs. The first new play will be an adaptation from the German by Mr. Daly called "The Transit of Leo." In this Miss Rehan will have the principal rôle, that of a young wife, in whom our interest is permitted to begin on her wedding day, upon the festivities of which the curtain draws up. The second new piece will be a "most dainty and high-class comedy," written expressly for Miss Rehan by Franz von Schöntan. Plays written for Daly's by Max O'Rell (Paul Blouet) and Oscar Blumenthal are also announced, as well as revivals of standard and classical plays, while the annual Shakespearean production will be a condensation of scenes in the two parts of "King Henry IV.," with Miss Rehan as Prince Hal and Lewis as Falstaff.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mr. Herne and his domestic drama of rural life in Maine, called "Shore Acres," attracted a numerous audience at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. Thanksgiving is essentially a New-England holiday, and a play that reflects, superficially but picturesquely, the spirit of New-England life is most appropriate at this time.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—A change of bill at this house, which is again in control of Mr. Rosenquest, brought forward George W. Monroe, a plump comedian, not devoid of other gifts besides that of obesity. Indeed, he has a large share of personal humor, a valuable comic countenance, and unique acrobatic skill. A caricature, not far removed from life, of the "greenhorn" Irish serving maid, is his best-known specialty. This, with certain variations, is part of every piece in which he appears. It is conspicuous in his present medium, a protean farce called "A Happy Little Home," which is no better and no worse than the average of its kind, and, was presented last night with abundant spirit to the boisterous satisfaction of a large audience.

—Eden Musée.—There was a large audience at the Eden Musée last night, and the concert by the Musée orchestra was successful. The programme included selections from "Oberon," "Götterdämmerung," and "Faust"; intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Poet and Peasant," overture, "Angels' Serenade," and "Love's Dream After the Ball." Among the wax-work groups at the Musée there are many pleasing arrangements that are new and striking. The artistic Japanese group of jugglers in the central hall has been remodeled, and all the figures now appear in resplendent costumes.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre.—The return of Bessie Bellwood, the London music-hall favorite, was welcomed by a large audience at Tony Pastor's Theatre last night. Her songs and impersonations were warmly applauded. Other performers, besides Mr. Pastor himself, were Deltorelli and Glisando, Lillie Laird, Alf W. Filson, and Miss Lee Errol, and Horwitz and Bowers.

—Grand Opera House.—At Mr. Pitou's west side theatre "The Cotton King" is the play this week. It is a spirited melodrama, and is presented in a vigorous and telling way. The scenery is uncommonly elaborate, and the pictures of the weaving mill in operation and the rescue of a woman from beneath a falling elevator delighted last night's audience.

—Koster and Bial's.—Last night at Koster & Bial's Mr. Lorenz and Miss Kennedy gave their puzzling entertainment called "Mental Telegraphy," Joseph Sabel sang, Press Eldridge talked, Segommer gave his droll imitations, and Florence Levey, the Neapolitan Troubadours, the Japanese jugglers, and other clever performers appeared.

—Keith's Union Square.—Marion Manola appeared at Keith's yesterday, and among her associates in the "continuous" show were Lew Dockstader, Gilmore and Leonard, the Sherwood sisters, the three Marvelles, the Valdares, the four Cohens, E. H. Hall, the Da Venes, and Mona Wylie.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—The Black Patti, otherwise Sissieretta Jones, made her first appearance at the Pleasure Palace last night. So did Clara Wieland. Billie Barlow began her last week. The bill was as long and varied as usual.

—Harlem Opera House.—"The Fatal Card," a powerful drama, is this week's play at Mr. Hammerstein's popular theatre in Harlem. It was well received last night.

DELAYING THE CANAL BOND ISSUE

Kings County Canvassers Have Not Completed Their Work.

The attention of the Kings County Board of Supervisors has been called to the fact that the $9,000,000 worth of bonds for the improvement of the canals, upon which the people voted Nov. 5, cannot be issued until the official canvass of the vote has been completed.

Every county in the State, with the exception of Kings, has been heard from. The canvass in Kings County may not be completed for two weeks.

Supervisor Plunkitt, Chairman of the Canvassing Board, said he was sorry Kings County had delayed the issuance of the bonds. He promised that to-day he would see that everything else was stopped, and that the canal amendment was taken up and canvassed at once.

The county canvass has cost the taxpayers $1,356 up to date, and nothing definite has been obtained. Each Supervisor receives $3 a day compensation, and they have worked twelve days. In addition, they have four clerks, who receive $5 a day each.

The canvass will be delayed as long as possible, that each of the Supervisors may draw the $3 a day.

WOMAN PURSUES A MAN IN A CAB

She Says He Is One of the Proprietors of the Hotel Imperial.

Cyrus J. Wheelock, who says he is a Buffalo real estate dealer, and a woman who claims to be his wife, but who gives her name as Fannie A. Johnson, were arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Wheelock was being driven rapidly through Forty-second Street in a cab. The woman was following in another cab and calling out for some one to stop the first cab.

After pursuing him some distance, Policeman Reed caught Wheelock and took him and the woman to the station house.

The woman said the man was her husband. She said he had an interest in the Hotel Imperial, in this city, and also in a Buffalo hotel.

At the Hotel Imperial it was denied that Wheelock had an interest in the house.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Detail: Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Lloyd W. Heaton, Twentieth Infantry; Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon; Major Joseph T. Haskell, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. John B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. William Stanton, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Alfred Reynolds, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. William Baird, Sixth Cavalry; Capts. John C. Dent, James A. Irons, Frederick D. Sharp, James S. Rogers, and Henry B. Moon, Twentieth Infantry, and Capt. John B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—An Examining Board at Fort Wayne, Mich., to examine Sergt. Russell E. Brown, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry, for post of Ordnance Sergeant. Detail—Major Clarence E. Bennett, Capt. Francis H. French, and Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Nineteenth Infantry.

—Transfers in the Second Infantry.—Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell, from Company I to Company F; Lieut. Peter E. Marquart, from Company F, to Company I.

—Leave of Absence.—Lieut. Alfred C. Merrillat, Eighth Cavalry, two months' extension.

Navy.

—Chief Engineer H. N. Stevenson has been detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Bath Iron Works.

—Chief Engineer James Entwistle has been detached from the Bath Iron Works, and ordered to the Boston.

—Chief Engineer R. R. Leitch has been detached from the Boston and will take sick leave.

Perfect patterns and pure wool are found in Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

DISCOMFORT AGAIN ON THE BRIDGE

Number of Passengers Increased Because of the fog — Much Pushing and Hauling.

Once more the insufficiency of the arrangements at the Bridge terminals was demonstrated yesterday after the fog that closed over the city about 2 o'clock P. M. made persons unwilling to trust to the ferries for early conveyance to Brooklyn.

The fog was not so thick that the boats were delayed to any extent, but the fear that they would be led extra thousands to the Bridge.

The Bridge officials, that is those in the employ of the Trustees, did all that it was possible for them to do to get the great crowds into the cars and out quickly.

Women were crushed and hauled about by the struggling crowd that for over two hours was pushed onward and upward from the ticket sellers' booths to the poorly protected platform on which they were exposed to the rain and the penetrating, northeast wind.

The pushing and crowding on this side of the river before passengers could enter the cars were repeated on the other side where the passengers stepped from the cars to the narrow platform and started in various directions to reach means for getting home.

Along the river front the fog at no time was thick enough to prevent the ferryboats from making regular trips, although in the lower bay it interfered with navigation and caused many vessels to anchor and await its lifting.

No incoming ocean vessels reached Quarantine after 1:30 P. M., and none put out from this port that did not pick their way slowly and carefully, with many whistle blasts, past Staten Island and through the narrows.

The fog lifted from the rivers and upper bay about 9:30 P. M.

WINKEMEIER SUED FOR DIVORCE

His Wife Names as Co-respondent Minnie Arnett, the Woman Who Shot Herself Saturday Night.

Christian F. Winkemeier, the rich candy manufacturer, who lives in the brownstone house 79 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, where Minnie Arnett attempted to commit suicide Saturday night, was yesterday served with papers in the suit for absolute divorce brought against him by Maud B. Winkemeier.

Mrs. Winkemeier is staying with her father, ex-Alderman George W. Williams, at 629 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Winkemeier acknowledged that suit for divorce

JUSTICE INGRAHAM SURPRISED

Counsel for J. B. Brewster & Co. Contends that Illegal Preferences Do Not Constitute Fraud Under Common Law.

W. P. Severance, as attorney for J. B. Brewster & Co., the carriage corporation, moved in the Supreme Court yesterday to set aside an attachment granted to Henry H. Armstead, one of the creditors of the company.

The attachment was granted on an affidavit made by Mr. Armstead upon information and belief that the defendant corporation had fraudulently transferred some of its stock and property to Directors of the corporation with the intention of defrauding its creditors. He is a creditor of the corporation to the extent of $10,000 for money loaned between Aug. 30, 1893, and 1895.

Mr. Severance, in reading the affidavit of Armstead, pointed out that it was alleged to be based on information of the fraud imparted to him by J. B. Brewster, at one time President of the corporation, and at present one of the Directors; that the corporation was insolvent as early as December, 1894, and that between that time and October last the corporation borrowed money at usurious rates of interest, and that it gave carriages and other merchandise to some of the Directors for past indebtedness.

The attorney contended that the statements made by Mr. Brewster were not sufficient without an affidavit from him.

"Is there any reason stated why Brewster does not make an affidavit?" asked Justice Ingraham.

Mr. Severance said there was none. Then he surprised the Court by contending that, even if the truth of the assertions made by Brewster were admitted, illegal preferences do not constitute a fraud under the common law, even if there was fraud, and that under the circumstances an attachment could not lie.

Justice Ingraham asked for the lawyer's authorities.

Mr. Severance said that the Court of Appeals had just decided a case exactly similar, where it had reversed the General Term and the lower court, holding that the attachment could not issue on the evidence of legal fraud, but that such preferences were void as to creditors.

"Then if there is a law against fraud, and it is violated, it still is not a violation. Is that your contention?" asked the Court.

Severance said that he held to the ground of the decision.

The attorney for Mr. Armstead said that Mr. Brewster had made these admissions, not knowing that they were to be used. He added: "As Brewster is a Director of the corporation, we cannot expect him to make an affidavit."

"But the Court can compel him to do so," said Justice Ingraham.

The attorney said that an attachment could lie on the papers, and Justice Ingraham said that he would be inclined to agree with him if it was not for the Court of Appeals' decision.

Decision was reserved.

SUIT AGAINST H. M. CORNELL.

Effort to Recover from Him $2,061 for Mrs. J. H. Martin's Costumes.

The trial of the action of Ernest Redfern, the ladies' tailor, who died on the Isle of Wight recently, against Henry M. Cornell of the firm of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, to recover $2,061 for costumes furnished to a Mrs. Martin in 1892, was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday before Judge Beach and a jury.

It is alleged that Mrs. Martin went to the tailor in 1892, represented herself as the wife of John H. Martin, and gave Mr. Cornell as reference. In response to a letter, Mr. Cornell said that Martin was all right, and on this statement credit was given to Mrs. Martin. When the case was up in Chambers some time ago, a motion was made to strike out certain allegations in the complaint. Mr. Redfern then said Mr. Cornell represented himself as J. H. Martin and signed letters with that name.

Edward Goodacre, manager for Redfern, testified yesterday as to the woman's dealings with the firm and to Mr. Cornell's indorsement of her. They lived, he said, at 28 West Fifteenth Street, at that time.

James W. Garfield of Kirkpatrick & Co., jewelers; John V. Scallon, the florist, and Philip Reed of Baer & Co., butchers, at Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, testified that they also had accounts with Mrs. Martin, and that she had disappeared, leaving them unpaid.

Mr. Cornell was not in court. He has entered a general denial. The case will be continued to-day.

To Report on Rapid Transit Plans.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Frederic R. Coudert, William H. Gelshanon, and George Sherman as Commissioners to pass upon the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission, take testimony, &c., and report to the court.

The Court stated that the questions relating to rapid transit will be held in abeyance until the Commissioners make their report.

FEDERAL COURT.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 616—George Goode vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 732—Lawrence P. Mills vs. W. Briggs Green.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Dismissed, without costs to either party. Opinion by Justice Gray.

No. 801—J. N. Gillis et al. vs. A. W. Stinchfield.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 493—Frank Moore vs. The State of Missouri.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. The Chief Justice announced the following additional rule:

Rule 39—Mandates shall issue as of course after the expiration of thirty days from the day the judgment or decree is entered, unless the time is enlarged by order of the court, or of a Justice thereof when the court is not in session, but during the term.

No. 770.—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. The United States, and

No. 794—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Zucker et al.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for the first Monday in January.

No. 787—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company vs. Patrick Mulligan, alias Patrick Glinier.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

No. 799—Mary F. McConnell vs. The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New-York.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

No. 802—Charles A. Gregory vs. Mary H. Pike, and

No. 803—Charles A. Gregory vs. Thomas H. Talbot; appeals from the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

204 and 206—Bartley vs. tug Arrow. 209—Rogers vs. car float No. 20 and cars. 210—McWilliams vs. tug Willie. 216—Milonie vs. Elevated Cars. 220—Potter vs. steamship Metropolitan. 221—Same vs. same. 166—Scully vs. Morse. 168—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug F. N. Brown. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 153—Drinkwater vs. Straus. 186—Newtown Creek Tow Company vs. ship Cairniehill. 188—Abramson vs. tug H. D. McCord. 179—Payne vs. Ralli. 152—Keeper vs. ferryboat Clinton. 141—Young vs. ship Ladaik. 150—Metropolitan Steamship Company vs. Harris. 151—Harris vs. steamship Whitney. 207—Rogers vs. canalboat C. C. Hanchett. 31—Evertsen vs. The Mayor, &c.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

No. 1—Neddo vs. Village of Ticonderoga, F. H. Pettie vs. A. S. Pettie, S. E. Maders vs. William J. McAuliff.—On motion of Edgar T. Brackett, set down for Dec. 17.

The People vs. Controller Fitch of New-York City.—On motion of Attorney General Hancock, set down for Dec. 10.

Anna D. Ritter vs. Fannie A. Devine et al., appellants.—Motion for substitution, court to take papers.

Simon Wormser and another, appellants, vs. J. N. Brown et al.—Motion to revive and continue in name of M. S. Wormser et al. granted.

Sarah Gleeson, as administratrix, appellant, vs. John Brummer.—Motion to put on calendar and advance. Dudley R. Horton for motion, E. W. S. Johnston opposed.

The People's Trust Company, as executor, vs. John J. Smith et al.—Motion to amend remittitur submitted.

David Gideon vs. Philip J. Dwyer, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal submitted.

The following appeals from orders were argued: The National Bank of Auburn vs. E. R. Dillingham, appellant.—Argued by N. S. Spencer for appellant, C. Z. Avery for respondent.

T. H. O'Connor vs. P. W. Felix et al., appellants.—Argued by James A. Deering for appellants, R. J. O'Gorman for respondent.

T. J. Kieley vs. Central Complete Combustion Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Argued by Melville Egleston for appellant, C. J. Hardy for respondent.

The People ex rel. Fred Pfonda, appellant, vs. Gov. Morton et al., as Trustees of Public Buildings.—Argued by Franklin M. Danaher for appellant, Henry C. Nevitt for respondents.

Howe's Cave Lime and Cement Company vs. Howe's Cave Association, appellant.—Argued by Isaac H. Maynard for appellant, J. Lee Tucker for respondent.

Henry Jullan, appellant, vs. Mary A. Woolsey.—Argued by G. C. Genat for appellant, George J. Green for respondent.

The People ex rel. the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. H. B. Adams et al., appellants.—Argued by A. J. Rodenbeck for appellant, C. J. Bissell for respondents.

The People ex rel. L. Griscolla, respondent, and A. P. Johnston, appellant, vs. Henry H. Adams, Treasurer, &c.—Submitted.

The Faneuil Hall National Bank, John H. Hogan, receiver, vs. John Bussing et al., appellants.—Argued by Isaac H. Maynard for appellants, submitted for respondent.

John A. Merritt vs. John A. Fowler, appellant.—Argued by Isaac N. Miller for appellant, submitted for respondent.

The People ex rel. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The City of Buffalo.—Submitted.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Bundick vs. New-York and Westchester Water Company. 2—Peter Adams Company vs. Girsch Lithographing Company.

Class IV.—3—United States Trust Company vs. Wildey. 4—McWilliam vs. McDonald. 5—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Huyler.

Class VII.—6—Jetter vs. Ringler. 7—Scott vs. Cohen. 8—Herrman vs. Rosenberg. 9—Averill vs. Excelsior Disinfector Company. 10—People, &c., vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 11—O'Keefe vs. Haffen. 12—People vs. Porter. 13—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. Haffen. 14—Crow vs. Ellis. 15—Prescott vs. Gordon.

Class VIII.—16—Wingrove vs. German Savings Bank. 17—Matter of Hodge. 18—Matter of Irlson. 19—Matter of Chambers. 20—Associated Lace Makers' Company vs. Maloy. 21—Kaufman vs. Mondolfo. 22—Kernochan vs. Ballance. 23—Matter of Charles W. Tracy & Co. 24—Piza vs. Butler. 25—Crow vs. O'Brien. 26—Vogel vs. Vogel. 27—Bethel vs. Hogencamp. 28—Randle vs. Eno. 29—Buckskin Fibre Company vs. American Fibre Chamois Company. 30—Evard vs. The Mayor, &c. 31—Ross vs. Hinson Car Coupler Company. 32—Harris vs. Fotts. 33—Duryea vs. Panchael. 34—O'Neil vs. Alger. 35—People, &c., vs. Hermann. 36—Macauley vs. Halpin. 37—Sickles vs. Meade. 38—Rittenbusch vs. Hanby. 39—Matter of Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Company. 40—People, &c., vs. Carroll.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

204—O'Conner vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 3473—Weston vs. Anderson. 2210—McCool vs. Kanady. 6721—Reis vs. McGibbon. 6915—Kinstler vs. same. 5309—Ferguson vs. Gill. 3688—Nieting vs. Kurzenbacher. 6577—Whitney vs. Briton. 3543—P. Ballantine & Sons vs. Beierlein. 2191—Hoyt vs. Beveridge. 2848—Higgins vs. Parsons. 247—Whitaker vs. White. 2731—Lichtenheim vs. Fisher. 6757—Minzesheimer vs. Bruns. 3403—King vs. Eagle Pencil Company. 3477—Cameron vs. Kelly. 2798—Segal vs. Hyman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3117½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 2.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

3—Brown vs. Longstaff.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1650—Lyons vs. Aver. 1334—Myers vs. Rosenback. 3197—Jacobs vs. O'Gorman. 744—Aaron vs. Birch. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 1562—Eder vs. McMahon. 1599—Campbell vs. Prague. 1605—O'Reilly vs. Mahoney. 924—Seixas vs. The Mayor, &c. 1610—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Hardy. 945—Cole vs. Ballenberg. 1589—Rogers vs. Proctor. 3198—Bagley vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 288—Walter vs. Blaut. 1445—Coady vs. Boland.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1761.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only. Calendar clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

880—Bernholz vs. Casey. 1128—Howes vs. McGrath. 840—Sliver vs. Bernstein. 1566—Doorley vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1175—Steiner vs. Fargo. 1030—Speidler vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1636—Prescott vs. L. Ottman Lithographing Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1089—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Lasser. 1657—Croker vs. the Mayor, &c. 1160—Cooper vs. same. 623—Seixas vs. Brown.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1162.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.

Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Charles W. Dorn, Elizabeth Smart, Kuniganda Bischoff, Louis Hume, Maria L. Butler, Kate P. Reynolds.

At 2 P. M.—Amelia Nolte, George W. Eldred, Anna M. Kissel, James Grant, Julia Callahan, Charles Boettigheimer, Arthur Du Berceau.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term.—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 2.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Townsend for the People.

1—Walter L. S. Langerman. 2—William Watson. 3—Peter Spoto.

Pleadings.—1—John Bradley. 2—Giovanni Tozzone. 3—Julius C. Formel. 4—Dennis Leap. 5—Annie Daly. 6—Milton Adler and Abraham Aaronberg. 7—Caesar Maniguilt. 8—Frank Miller, (2.) 9—Joseph Smith and George F. Argyle. 10—Owen Thompson and John Gilmartin. 11—James McEntee. 12—Thomas Hayes. 13—Michael Lawlor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Thomas O'Connor. 2—James Purcell. 3—Charles McKenna. 4—John Reilly and James Collier. 5—Patrick Healy and John McCutcheon. 6—James Little and Sandy Jones. 7—Louis Watterin. 8—Samuel Friedner. 9—Albert Wetmore and May Wetmore. 10—Harris Bach. 11—Ryland Wells. 12—Peter Barth. 13—August Krumsick. 14—Ellen Donovan. 15—William H. Ward. 16—Henry Schmidtbauer. 17—William Herbert. 18—Nora O'Keefe. 19—Herman Schwemmer. 20—Gulano Libanato. 21—John Hill. 22—Albert Peiser. 23—Gustave Bayard. 24—Elizabeth Hartell. 25—Frank Hahn. 26—Josie Siebert. 27—Ton Sing. 28—Tom Guee. 29—Sam Hop. 30—Dee Sing. 31—George Tom. 32—Tom Soo. 33—Tong Hook.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for the People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. New-England Granite Works, (two cases.)—William T. Gray. Mayer vs. Goodkind—Perry J. Fuller.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Green vs. Hernz—Frank H. Vogt.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Cornelius N. Bliss vs. Moses Rosenberg and Louis D. Cohn—Charles F. Davis. Alden B. Cooper vs. James Clancey—William E. Sergens.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Held in Room 19.

1678—Kapff vs. Gottschalk. 1340—Schulman vs. Mullenacht. 400—Bertelle vs. Burgess. 1897—Hennessey vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 948, 945—Cline vs. Starkey. 2581—The People, &c., vs. Swedish Society. 1068—Parmeje vs. Battery Railroad. 512—Mortensen vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 2982—Renwick vs. Brooklyn Savings Bank. 1228—Geifel vs. Steinway Railroad. 1218—Smith vs. Emery. 1279—Pilcher vs. Levino. 343—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 918—Bates vs. Wechsler. 1105—Roch's Process Company vs. Seitz. 542—Ring vs. Warren. 1019—O'Connell vs. Clark. 940—Smith vs. O'Donnell. 1325—Meehan vs. Sturgess. 590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 764—Leibinger & Oehm Brewing Company vs. Ernest. 511, 513—Wooley vs. Fox.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Cullen, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Jacob Wells, John Weltt, Charlotte S. Brenner, Sarah E. Holland, Robert Milford, William H. Dibbie, Edward Annan, and Maria Jennings.

The accounting in the estate of Albert Stephan and in re Sinnott, (testimony.)

The real estate of Jacob Kessler, (testimony.)

Contested calendar at 10:30.—61—Will of Caroline M. Harris.

Fired at the Burglars.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 25.—Three burglars broke into Curtain's cigar store, 909 Henderson Street, at 2 o'clock this morning. A policeman who saw them fired three shots at them. He thinks he hit one of them, as the fugitive cried out and dropped the boxes of cigars he carried. He escaped, however.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises...7:04	Sun sets...4:35	Moon sets...1:21

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:41	3:11	9:02	9:18
Governors Island	3:16	3:34	9:56	9:58
Hell Gate	5:00	5:27	11:24	11:26

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 26.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alleghany	Kingston	Nov. 21
Buffalo	Hull	Nov. 8
Colorado	Hull	Nov. 10
Croma	Dundee	Nov. 5
El Mar	New-Orleans	Nov. 21
Hudson	New-Orleans	Nov. 20
Hindoo	Hull	Nov. 12
Island	Christiansand	Nov. 12
Kansas City	Swansea	Nov. 9
Leona	Galveston	Nov. 19
Markomannia	Hamburg	Nov. 10
Mohawk	London	Nov. 14
Nacoochee	Savannah	Nov. 23
Oevenum	Lisbon	Nov. 7
Tallahassee	Savannah	Nov. 13
Turkish Prince	St. Lucia	Nov. 18
Venetia	Havre	Nov. 6
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Nov. 10

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Nov. 24
Alvena	Navassa	Nov. 22
Eldorado	New-Orleans	Nov. 22
Caracas	La Guayra	Nov. 21
Saale	Genoa	Nov. 16
Seguranca	Havana	Nov. 23
State of California	Glasgow	Nov. 17
Teutonic	Liverpool	Nov. 20

THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

California	Gibraltar	Nov. 14
Corean	Glasgow	Nov. 16
Westernland	Antwerp	Nov. 18

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Exeter City	Swansea	Nov. 15
Lucania	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Nov. 14
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	Nov. 22

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Greece	Nov. 26	London	15 Whit'll St.
Excelsior	Nov. 26	N. Orleans.	343 Br'dway.
Cevic	Nov. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	Nov. 26	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Maracaibo	Nov. 27	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Comal	Nov. 27	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Holbein	Nov. 27	Liverpool	Busk&Jevons.
New-Orleans	Nov. 27	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Saratoga	Nov. 27	Havana	113 Wall St.
Curacao	Nov. 27	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Paul	Nov. 27	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 27	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Craigmore	Nov. 27	Vera Cruz.	80 Wall St.
Bellona	Nov. 28	Mont'video	19 Whit'all St.
Kansas City	Nov. 28	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Orinoco	Nov. 28	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Athos	Nov. 28	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
El Norte	Nov. 28	N. Orleans.	343 Br'dway.
Algonquin	Nov. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Nov. 29	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Viceroy	Nov. 29	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Keemun	Nov. 30	Glasgow	Barber & Co.
Umbria	Nov. 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Nov. 30	London	4 Broadway.
Colorado	Nov. 30	Hull	21-22 State St.
Otranto	Nov. 30	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Ethiopia	Nov. 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Nov. 30	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Zaandam	Nov. 30	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Leona	Nov. 30	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Hudson	Nov. 30	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Massdam	Nov. 30	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Hindoo	Nov. 30	London	21-22 State St.
Bourgogne	Nov. 30	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Nov. 30	Mont'video	19 Whit'al St.
Alleghany	Nov. 30	Jamaica	24 State St.
Pontabelle	Nov. 30	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Regulus	Nov. 30	Kingston	9 Stone St.
Advance	Nov. 30	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
City of Para	Nov. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Geo. Dumois	Nov. 30	Port Limon	Broadway.
Vigilancia	Nov. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Oevenum	Nov. 30	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Europe	Dec. 2	London	15 Whit'll St.
Seminole	Dec. 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Tauric	Dec. 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Dec. 3	Brazil	118 Br'dway.
Saale	Dec. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Croma	Dec. 3	Leith	29 Broadway.
Saginaw	Dec. 3	Cape Haiti.	5 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Exeter City	Dec. 4	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Caracas	Dec. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 4	South'pton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Dec. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Island	Dec. 4	Christ'nia	28 State St.
Antilla	Dec. 4	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Tjomo	Dec. 4	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Comanche	Dec. 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Albert Dumois	Dec. 4	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
Seguranca	Dec. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Nov. 25.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Tampico Nov. 16, via Havana 21st, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Hamburg Nov. 8, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 A. M.

SS Georg Dumois, (Norw.,) Formann, Port Limon Nov. 16, with fruit to Ellinger Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 A. M.

SS Mexico, (Span.,) Cherrell, Vera Cruz Nov. 14, via Havana 20th, with mdse and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Lumen, (Br.,) Nicholson, Shields Nov. 6, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina Nov. 20, via Brunswick, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Richmond, Glover, West Point, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Santa Clara, Fuller, Shanghai June 8, via Hongkong July 20, with mdse to order—vessel to I. F. Chapman & Co.

Ship August, (Ger.,) Galburg, Hamburg 60 ds, with mdse to Theodore Ruger.

Bark Tacora, (of Liverpool,) Thornton, Philadelphia, in ballast to Balfour, Williamson & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southeast, moderate breeze, foggy.

Sailed.

SS Chesapeake, for London.

Spoken.

Ship M. E. Watson, (Br.,) Mitchell, from New-York Sept. 19 for Melbourne, was spoken Nov. 5, in lat 1 N, lon 30 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Newport (R. I.) Harbor.—A third-class spar buoy, red and black horizontal stripes, was placed, on the 18th inst., in Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, to mark the rock recently struck by the schooner Augusta E. Herrick. The buoy is in 15 feet of water, on the southwest side of and close to the rock, which has 7 feet of water on it at low water, and is situated 350 feet S E, ¼ E, from the southeast corner of Old Colony south wharf. Magnetic bearings, taken from Chart No. 113 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey: Rhode Island Lighthouse, N W, ⅞ W; Fort Adams Fog Signal, W S W, ¾ W; Lime Rock Lighthouse, S S W, ¾ W.

Miscellaneous.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from Hamburg for New-York, has run aground at Blankenese, River Elbe.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Jorgensen, from New-York Nov. 9 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Steinbart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, from Bremen for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Capt. Scharmberg, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Nov. 20.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Stettin for New-York Nov. 21.

SS Bilbia, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Nov. 22.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blyth, sld. from Venice for New-York Nov. 22.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York Nov. 23.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, sld. from Swansea for New-York Nov. 23.

SS Hogarth (Br.) sld. from Santos for New-York yesterday.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Potter, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Port Darwin, (Br.,) Capt. Warey, from New-York, sld. from St. Lucia for Santos yesterday.

SS Bufton, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at Montevideo Oct. 29.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, from New-York Oct. 24, arr. at Rio Janeiro Nov. 20.

SS Benmohr, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New-York Oct. 26, via Leith, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 23.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Nov. 12, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Manomoy, (Br.,) Capt. Frankland, from New-York Nov. 1, via Leith, arr. at Dundee yesterday.

SS Merionethshire, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, from New-York Nov. 2 for China and Japan, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettincourt, from New-York Nov. 7, arr. at Lisbon to-day.

SS Crefeld, (Ger.,) Capt. Bruns, from New-York, arr. at Bremerhaven at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar at 6 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 2 P. M., and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Thetis, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Grecian ports, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York Nov. 23.

Tramps Scalded to Death.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Nov. 25.—A plug blew out of the mud valve at the electric-light plant last night, frightfully scalding six tramps who were sleeping just above the boilers. Two died in terrible agony a few hours after the accident occurred, and a third will likely die. The other three are badly, but not fatally, injured.

Claims He Was Robbed by Women.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 25.—David Wennagle, an old German of East Rahway, claims he was halted in the street Saturday night by three women, who demanded his money. He gave them 8 cents, all he had, and then reported the matter to the police.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. The finest assortment of French Cabinets for Holiday Gifts. 45 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; assist as lady's maid; excellent sewer; willing and obliging; can give satisfactory reference to the above. Call, two days, at 156 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assistant waitress, or do parlor-work; two and a half years' reference from last employer. Mrs. McCarthy, 847 2d Av., between 45th and 46th Sts.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; sews on machines; willing to assist with washing; good city reference. 312 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; three years' reference. 1,067 3d Av., second floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl; Protestant; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended by last employer. 250 West 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; permanent place; three years' good city reference; wages, $18. T. B., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference. 288 Lexington Av., between 36th and 37th Sts., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av. Wells.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; six years' very best city references; last employer seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best city reference. 865 Columbus Av., McKerman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, or CHAMBERMAID and Plain Sewer.—By a respectable girl; three years' reference. 1,067 3d Av., near 63d St., second floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; three years' best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swiss girl as chambermaid and sewer; best references. E. F., care of Mrs. Fuchs, 435 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—French girl as chambermaid or waitress; private family; good references. Reinert, 119 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; 147 West 31st St., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or general housework; city references. 320 East 57th St., Pelerine's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. 146 Madison Av., near 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young respectable girl as chambermaid, or would assist with other work. 285 East 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in private family; best reference from last employer. 204 East 44th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; first-class city reference. 206 East 41st St.; ring Hassett's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; two and a half years' reference. 32 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant chambermaid. 143 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 9 Lexington Av. A. V.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and take care of children. 758 8th Av.

CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl; chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; reference. 758 8th Av.

Auction Sales.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FINE

BRIC-A-BRAC,

Suitable for Wedding and Birthday Gifts, consisting of Magnificent Vases, Mantel Setts, Coalport Cups and Saucers, Lamps, Plates, Fish, Game, and other setts, &c., &c., all of which are in the latest styles and patterns; also Odd Chairs, Cabinets, Pedestals, &c., &c.

Magnificent Elliott Hall Chime Clock.

To be sold at Auction without reserve at the

SCHENCK ART GALLERY,

NO. 85 LIBERTY ST., near Broadway.

This Day, (Tuesday,) also Wednesday and Friday, Nov. 27, 29, 1895,

at 2:30 o'clock each day.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Winter Resorts.

The Jefferson,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

LADIES' CAFE, GRILLROOM, TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN, AND TUB BATHS.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

Lakewood, New-Jersey,

Opens Saturday, Dec. 14th.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars. via Penna. R. R.

Excursions.

$8 LEHIGH VALLEY RR. $8
Thanksgiving Day Excursion to
NIAGARA FALLS
and return,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

TRAINS LEAVE Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:20 A. M., 6:10 and 9:00 P. M.
Returning Tickets good until November 29, inclusive.
FOR TICKETS and Pullman accommodations apply at all Lehigh Valley offices in New-York and Brooklyn and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses street, New-York; Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y. For full particulars and accommodations for parties, apply at 235 Broadway, N.Y.

THANKSGIVING DAY
AT
NIAGARA FALLS
VIA ERIE LINES,
STARTING WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27
$8.00. ROUND TRIP. $8.00.

Trains leave 23d St. 8:55 A. M., 7:25 and 8:40 P. M., and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30 and 8:45 P. M. Tickets good for return on any train leaving Niagara Falls or Buffalo on or before Friday, Nov. 29, 1895. On sale at all Erie offices.

Patents.

PATENT YOUR GOOD IDEAS AND UNITE with capital to promote them. An interesting pamphlet mailed free. F. W. BARKER, Pat. Att'y, 253 Broadway.

Pianos.

A. B. CHASE PIANOS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNexcelled for durability, superb tone and perfection of action; please call and examine before purchasing. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Thursday night, Nov. 21, at Madison Square Assembly Rooms, or between there and Washington Square, a COLLEGE PIN; name on back; reward. A. E. S., 441 Park Av.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Ems, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Umbria";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields and Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 6 PM for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Antonio Lazabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Allegheny, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 10 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Galileo; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 12 M for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at 1 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, Puerto Cortez, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Geo. Dumois";) at *3 PM for Bluefields and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *7 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster,
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $50 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50, round trip, $95 and $100.
Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM | Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Ems, Nov. 30, 11 AM | **Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM
†Kai'r W. II., Dec. 7, 11 AM | †Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
*Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)

Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 A. M.

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (6 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. L. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Nov. 27 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 18
PARIS.....Dec. 4 | PARIS.....Dec. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 11 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

SOUTHWARK.....| WESTERNLAND. Dec. 4
Nov. 27, 1:30 P. M. | NOORDLAND.....Dec. 11

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co. N Pier 35 N.R. P.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way. C. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P. M. | Etruria, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
Lucania, Dec. 7, 9 A. M. | Campania, Dec. 21, 9 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM | Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM | Teutonic.....Jan. 1
Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM | Britannic.....Jan. 8
Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM | Majestic.....Jan. 15

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Nov. 30, 2 P.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delorme.....Sat., Dec. 7, 7 A.M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN

By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cadiz, 10 days in Palestine, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice; only $550 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

HOLY LAND. Parties under personal escort from New-York, Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 12, 19, 29. See Programm-s. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E.R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Nov. 26
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Nov. 29
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Dec. 2

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our New Steamer
COMANCHE
will sail for CHARLESTON AND JACKSONVILLE WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 3 P. M.

Steamers have first-class accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. F. and P. Line via Charleston.

T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agent, 391 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Nov. 30, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Dec. 31, 3 P. M.
AFRIDI.....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 9; March 2
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 6; March 30
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Feb. 3
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, Dec. 16. WARRIMOO, Jan. 16.

Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.

ADVANCE, Nov. 30. FINANCE, Dec. 10

For rates of freight and passage, apply to the General Agents,

STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.

ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.

SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA FAIR.

Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago, 4:30 P. M.

6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.

Ticket and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

8:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers. TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:22 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:32 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect Nov. 17, 1895.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5.25 A. M., Cincinnati 6.40 A. M., Indianapolis 8.00 A. M., Louisville 11.50 A. M., St. Louis 3.00 P. M. and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

FOR ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 11:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night, daily; via ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9:30 A. M. daily; via SEABOARD AIR LINE 3:20 and 9:00 P. M. daily; via CAPE CHARLES ROUTE, 8:00 A. M. week days, and 8:00 P. M. daily.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

CHESAPEAKE & OHOIO RAILWAY, Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. New-York Transfer Company will call for and check Baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (1:45 P. M. Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M. 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Squan River, Barnegat Park and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (Dining car,) 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car,) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,823 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua L

VISIT TO THE PATRIARCH

The Head of the Armenian Church Refuses to Criticise the Turks.

SYMPATHY FOR HIS ABUSED PEOPLE

Sends Brotherly Love and a Benediction to Americans—His Modest Home by the Sea of Marmora.

Louis Herbert Moore, the London manager of The United Press, who is now in Turkey in the interest of his association, sends the following account of a visit to Mgr. Iszmirlian, the Armenian Patriarch:

"It was 11 o'clock on Thursday night when I received a card informing me that the Patriarch would give me an audience at 9 o'clock the next morning.

"It was a glorious morning, and as I crossed the famous Galata Bridge, the twin cities bathed in brilliant sunlight made a magnificent picture. In the clear atmosphere the Golden Horn lay revealed nearly to the Sweet Waters of Europe.

"We had not driven very far over the fearful pavement that New-York's worst days could not equal, when our driver declared he could go no further. As I sent him back three miles to the hotel to get his fare, and I afterward learned that he arrived shortly after leaving us to collect it, I imagined his refusal to proceed was actuated by fear. He was an Armenian.

Obtaining another carriage we arrived at the Patriarchate without further adventure. It is in the heart of the Armenian quarter, known as Koum Kopou, or Sand Gate, taking its name from that of the ancient gate in the sea wall which was once here.

"Cavasses of the Patriarch met us at the great gate of theinclosure, and led us to the Patriarch's private house, as His Holiness rarely ventures out on a Mohammedan Sunday.

"Our guides stopped before a high, green lattice gate o firon. This opened on a narrow walk which led into a square inclosure, on one side of which was a small garden of fruit trees and vines and figs. Both walk and inclosure were paved with a sea stone mosaic in black and white, graceful figures being picked out in the two colors.

"We entered a plain, square hall, with stone stairs leading up on the right. Up these we went for two flights, attendants standing on every landing. At the top we were met by the Patriarch's private secretary, Mr. Mosditchian, a most accomplished scholar, and of immense assistance to Mgr. Iszmirlian. He was to be our interpreter, as the Patriarch does not speak English.

"We went into a room about thirty feet square, very plainly furnished. The only object that relieved the walls was a large portrait of the Patriarch in crayon.

"We were at once taken into an adjoining room of about the same dimensions. Here the Patriarch received us and shook hands warmly upon our being presented.

"Mgr. Iszmirlian is a vigorous man of about fifty, of medium height, but his long robes make him look taller than he really is. He has a long, flowing black beard, generously tinged with gray, and his hair is of the same color. His pleasant, manly face and steel-gray eyes at once impress one favorably. He wore a long black cassock with full sleeves, and on his head a purple conical beretta.

"He conducted us to seats near the window. This room was also simply furnished. A long divan took up the whole window, a small table stood in the middle of the room, a chest of drawers and a mirror one side, while opposite was a small porcelain stove, with a long smoke pipe carried across the room and projecting from one of the upper panes of the window over the divan. A dozen bentwood chairs and a modern Brussels carpet completed the contents of the room. There was absolutely no wall decoration.

"The windows looked out on the Marmora and revealed a most peaceful scene. Fishing boats, Greek sailing vessels, and caiques were at their several employments not far away. Steamers from all parts of the world were passing at a greater distance.

"It was difficult to believe that within a short distance of this beautiful and peaceful retreat, where the official head of a persecuted people dwells, had been enacted only a few days before scenes of brutal violence and slaughter.

"I explained to his Holiness through Mr. Mosditchian, the object of my visit, and thanked him for his courtesy in according to an American newspaper man an interview at such a critical time. I said The United Press would be glad to convey to the American press any statement that he cared to make, or would deliver to our people any message that he had to send.

"Mgr. Iszmirlian replied that, owing to the present condition of affairs in Turkey, he was unable to make any statements for publication, as he had a responsibility toward his people, and his official capacity toward the Government of the Sultan made it unwise that he say anything that could be construed as comments upon the situation.

"He was glad of my visit, and that he could talk face to face with a representative of the immensely powerful newspapers of the Western world. In his heart he bore great love toward his brethren in America, and he was deeply sensible of the great assistance they had rendered his people in the times of their distress and misfortune. Much love and sympathy, besides practical help, had come from the United States.

"After a discussion on various subjects his Holiness gave a long and interesting exposition of the history of his people as a nation, how they had been Christians for centuries, upholding the Catholic doctrines as delivered to them from the earliest times, and as believed and practiced by them for over a thousand years.

"They had withstood all attempts of non-Christians on the one hand and of Protestants on the other to force or wean them from the faith of their fathers. Armenians were largely people of the soil, and their aspirations could be easily satisfied. All they wanted was to preserve their integrity as a nation and to dwell peacefully in the land of their parents. The Sultan had no more loyal subjects than the Armenians.

"The Patriarch's eyes grew bright and his somewhat sad face became animated as he talked of his loved countrymen.

"A reference to the Armenians killed in the recent massacres depressed him, and he said in a low tone, full of pain: 'I bear their blood upon my heart.'

"He then talked at length about the suffering expected in Asia Minor in the coming Winter. 'It is not necessary to think of the dead,' said he; 'we must rather think of those who have to live, and are without the means to do it with.'

"Mgr. Iszmirlian is a man full of energy and life. He has a superior intellect, and his utterances are those of a calm, peaceloving man, exceedingly temperate, and well balanced. His words carry full weight of sincerity and truth.

"Upon my expressing my thanks for his kindness in receiving me, he took occasion to repeat his cordial friendliness toward America. He then gave me the following message to the American people, which is verbally as he uttered it:

"As the head of a Church which receives the Book of Christ as its Holy Book, I send my brotherly love and benediction to a people who also receive the book of the same Christ, who is the Friend of the sufferer, the poor, the wretched, and those who need the help of their fellow-creatures.

"He then accompanied us to the entrance of the outer apartment, and, shaking hands, said good-bye."

Death of an Old Theatre Manager.

William B. Freligh, who was for many years manager of the Old Bowery Theatre, died suddenly in Albert Ricker's grocery store, at 95 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, yesterday morning. Apoplexy is thought to have been the cause of death.

Mr. Freligh was fifty-six years old and was born in Dutchess County, New-York. He started life as an usher in the Old Bowery Theatre. After having been manager there he took charge of Miner's Bowery Theatre, and was subsequently transferred to Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre. He went back to the Bowery Theatre, but resigned because of ill health.

Enforcing the Health Laws.

Dr. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Board, is now actively engaged in having enforced the law passed last September regarding the separation of places where fat is fried or boiled, and where paints, liquors, or drugs are sold, from other portions of tenement houses in which they may be located. The law says that all transoms in such cases must be permanently closed, and all doors leading from such places must be closed.

The places affected by this are bakeries, butcher's shops, drug stores, and saloons. The law is designed both for the safety of health and as a safeguard against fire.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The engagement is announced of Walter Launt Palmer of Albany, N. Y., to Miss Zoe Marguerite de Vauthrin Wyndham, daughter of the late Horace Wyndham of the Castle, Cokermouth, England, and ward of Sir Lambert Playfair.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Augusta Hasbrouck, the only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Hasbrouck, and John H. Keeler, Jr., a son of John Keeler of Yonkers, N. Y., will take place at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. The Rev. Dr. Charles De Witt Bridgman, the rector, will officiate. Miss Adelaide Keeler, the bridegroom's sister, will be the maid of honor, and George White and Stephen A. Hasbrouck, the bride's brother, will serve as ushers. Immediately after the ceremony there will be a small reception for the family and intimate friends at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck, 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Charlotte Kane Neilson, sister of William Hude Neilson, to Dr. Peter F. Franke, on Dec. 12, at Lawrence, L. I. Miss Neilson is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Neilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Hawley and the Misses Hawley, who have been in Europe for the last ten months, will sail for New-York from England the latter part of December, and will occupy apartments at one of the hotels in Upper Fifth Avenue. Wilbur S. Hawley, who has been spending a few weeks in Atlanta, Ga., will arrive in New-York next Saturday.

The marriage of Miss Ida Katrina Maurer, the third daughter of Henry Maurer of 143 West Seventy-ninth Street, to Dr. E. Pearsall Jenkins of Jersey City, will take place at 8:30 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 4, in St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street. The marriage ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles De Witt Bridgman, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem. There will be a full choral service by the regular vested choir of the church, and at the reception there will also be music. The bride will wear a gown of white brocaded satin, trimmed with silver spangles, and a point applique lace veil which was worn by her mother. Little Miss Pussy Dugro, a daughter of Judge Dugro, will be the maid of honor. Miss Maggie Love, Miss Susie Sarles, Miss Viola Parker, Miss Mabel Robinson, Miss Madge Goodridge, and the bridegroom's cousin, Miss Lillian C. Pearsall of Jersey City, will be the bridesmaids. They will wear gowns of yellow satin, spangled with silver, and carry bouquets of pink roses. William B. Jenkins will attend his brother as best man. The ushers will be the bride's brother, Clifford M. Maurer, William Pearsall of Jersey City, a cousin of the bridegroom; George Schasty, Frank Roe, Dr. George Steele, George Stiles, and L. L. Linsley. Two thousand invitations have been sent out for the ceremony, and about half that number for the reception.

At a dance which Mrs. D. P. Ingraham gives at the Waldorf on Friday evening, Dec. 6, about seventy couples will participate. It will be a very smart affair, and the guests will mostly comprise the younger set.

A reception and entertainment will be given this evening by the Berkeley Athletic Association at the Berkeley Lyceum, 21 West Forty-Fourth Street.

The reception given yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock by the Council of the Union Settlement Association at 237 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, brought out a large number of prominent men and women, notwithstanding the inclemency of weather. The Committee on Invitations consisted of Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Mrs. William M. Kingsley, Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mrs. Gaylord S. White, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. James H. Hoadley, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Thomas A. Nelson, Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Mrs. Abbott E. Kittredge, Mrs. Ralph H. Baldwin, Mrs. Lewis Lampman, Mrs. F. C. Benedict Mrs. Daniel E. Lorenz, Mrs. Charles A. Briggs, Mrs. Francis Brown, Mrs. Charles H. Ludington, Mrs. James M. Ludlow, Mrs. William Adams Brown, Mrs. Charles W. McAlpin, Mrs. David H. McAlpin, Mrs. John E. Bushnell, Miss Emily O. Butler, Mrs. Arthur C. McGiffert, Mrs. James Hall McIlvaine, Mrs. Henry R. Elliot, Mrs. Henry D. Noyes, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. Anthony H. Evans, Mrs. Charles P. Fagnini, Mrs. W. H. P. Faunce, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Miss Mary W. Prentiss, the Misses Roberts, Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, Miss Mary E. Schaff, Mrs. David R. Frazer, Mrs. Charles R. Gillett, Mrs. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Mrs. R. T. Halsey, Miss Isabel Hastings, Miss Eliza W. Hatfield, Miss Julia De Witt Hegeman, the Misses Humphrey, Mrs. Arthur C. James, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Helen C. Kingsley, Mrs. J. Balcom Shaw, Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Mrs. Wilton Merle Smith, Mrs. George H. Southard, Mrs. J. Frederick Talcott, Mrs. Charles L. Thompson, Mrs. Marvin R. Vincent, and Mrs. George S. Webster. The members of the council are Francis Brown, Howard S. Bliss, Charles A. Briggs, John Crosby Brown, William Adams Brown, Harry P. Corser, Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry R. Elliot, W. H. P. Faunce, J. Winthrop Hegeman, William T. Holmes, E. Lawrence Hunt, D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., Alexander H. McKinney, James B. Reynolds, J. Balcom Shaw, J. Frederick Talcott, Charles H. Warner, and Gaylord S. White.

Miss Eleanor Jones of 15 West Twenty-first Street, daughter of the late Richard Stokes Jones of Virginia, will be married in Trinity Church Chapel this evening to Albert Gould Hamilton. The best man will be Clarence Mitchell Hamilton, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers will be Clinton Barnum Seeley, Burt Seeley, George N. Hamlin, Clifford Brokaw, James Rutter, and Edward Delaney. The bride will wear a gown of ivory satin with trimmings of point lace and a veil of tulle. The veil will be fastened to the hair with a diamond butterfly, and on the corsage will be worn a diamond sunburst. The jewels are gifts from the bridegroom. Miss Mabel Witherbee, who will be the bride's only attendant, will wear a gown of pink satin, draped with chiffon and lace. Over the left arm will fall a large cluster of bridesmaid roses. The bride has presented Miss Witherbee with a souvenir pin in the shape of two hearts, one in rubies and the other in diamonds. The hearts are tied together with a bow-knot of diamonds. A reception will follow the ceremony at the bride's home.

Mrs. James Scott of 590 Fifth Avenue will give a large tea this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, for her daughter, Mrs. J. Alston Cabell.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jennie Sylvester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sylvester of 56 West Seventy-second Street, to H. Charles Albright of this city.

PATRIARCH.

New-Jersey Bridge Directors Organise.

The new Board of Directors of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company met yesterday at the company's offices, 214 Broadway, and organised by selecting Gen. James S. Clarkson President, Louis Windmuller Vice President, and Charles H. Swan Secretary and Treasurer.

The location of the bridge between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, as decided on by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, was recorded, and it was announced that the plans for the approach will be ready to be laid before the Sinking Fund Commissioners in about four weeks.

To Organise a Working Girls' Club.

The reading room of the West End Synagogue provided by the Alumni Association will be open to the working girls of the vicinity, or any others caring to attend, every Wednesday evening, beginning to-morrow. Members of the alumni will be in attendance and endeavor to organise a Working Girls' Club. The synagogue is at 166 West Eighty-second Street.

The third of the series of stereopticon lectures given by Dr. De Mendes at the synagogue will take place this evening. The subject will be "Great Capitals of the World."

THE POOR ARE ITS WARDS

All Souls' Church Friendly Aid House Open Again.

WELL EQUIPPED FOR GOOD WORK

Addresses Made by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott—Description of the Building.

There was a large assemblage of people interested in the work of All Souls' Church Friendly Aid House at the house 248 East Thirty-fourth Street last evening. The house has been closed since February last and has been undergoing many improvements and repairs, which are now very nearly completed.

The work of the Friendly Aid House, while under the direction of All Souls' Unitarian Church, of which the Rev. Theodore C. Williams is pastor, is non-sectarian. It is very broad and covers the field of neighborhood work very thoroughly. The situation of the house on Thirty-fourth Street is one where such work is greatly needed.

The work was begun two years ago in rented rooms in Thirty-third Street with a kindergarten, mothers' meetings being held in connection with it. From this has grown a long list of clubs and classes for men and women of all ages and interests.

The newest and one of the most interesting features this Winter will be a café for the men. Through the kindness of a friend the furnishings of the room have been given. They will follow as closely as possible the style of an old English tavern. They were ready, but not in place last evening. Only a framed sketch of the fireplace as it is to be was hanging above the old mantel of the house, which was draped with a large flag.

There will be comfortable chimney seats in the new fireplace, high-backed chairs around the room, and a bar, over which only the so-called soft drinks will be served. There will be tea and coffee, soups, and a plain but substantial bill of fare, which will supply the patrons of the café with a sufficient meal if they wish to go to the "house" directly from their work. To provide for this a pleasant dressing room, furnished with set bowls, opens into the café.

The full line of the work will develop as is found advisable from the demands after everything is in running order. It is believed now that the café will be kept open during the day, and that stews, soups, &c., will be ready for the people of the neighborhood to buy in quantities sufficient for the family meal. The café is on the lower, or basement, floor of the house.

Back of the kitchen, where the cooking classes are held and where the food for the café is prepared, is a large and commodious gymnasium, fitted up with all the necessary gymnastic apparatus. There are springboards, parallel bars, rings, dumb-bells, Indian clubs, and pulling machines. At one end of the gymnasium are the baths, where the most approved shower bath, with a soapstone floor, is arranged. These baths will be open continually, the women having at least one day in the week on which they will have sole possession.

The house has a circulating picture gallery, as well as library, and the frames of the pictures are all made by the pupils of the industrial classes. There are an excellent lecture room and class and club rooms.

"A Poor Man's Lawyer" was a unique affair in the work last year—a prominent lawyer, who gave his services one evening in the week for free consultation. A class in sociology is to be formed this year, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Williams. This is for the workers of the house.

The membership of the Friendly Aid Society consists of contributors and associates. The former, as the name implies, make donations for the good of the work, and the associates pay $5 a year for dues.

The running expenses of the work last year were $3,500, and this year it is expected they will aggregate $5,000. The sum of $2,800 has already been provided.

John Harsen Rhoades, one of the society's prominent members, presided at the meeting last evening. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, and the Rev. Mr. Williams were among the speakers.

Dr. Abbott said that he had been led into temptation by the invitation. He thought he should carry back to Brooklyn with him a little envy of a building so thoroughly equipped for a valuable work.

Using an illustration of an egg, he said, in regard to the way help should be given: "Brood the shell and let the bird develop itself."

"Christ discovered the individual," said Mr. Hewitt, in his address. "From His day man asserted himself.

"We see the result of the doctrine of absolutelsm in the East now. It is the fashion to condemn the Sultan of Turkey now. We should have the most profound sympathy for him. He is the instrument of a religion which he cannot control. The atrocities which make the whole world shudder are the result of, I was going to say, an unholy doctrine."

Mr. Hewitt spoke of the value of great wealth in individual hands, where it was massed, giving work to many which it would not if divided. He said the rich men were doing for the world up to the limit of their ability to-day as they had never done before. He spoke of the self-sacrifice which was necessary not only for the poor, but the rich, who need its discipline, and predicted a glorious era of self-sacrifice about to be entered, and more magnificent results to be seen in the coming generation than in the present.

The officers of All Souls' Friendly Aid Society are:

President—Warren N. Goddard; Vice Presidents—Miss J. F. Tuckerman, Edward A. Caswell, and Francis Sedgwick Child; Secretary—The Rev. Frederic J. Gauld; Treasurer—E. Bayard Halsted; Advisory Board—The Rev. and Mrs. Theodore C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ogden Chisolm, Miss Edith Bryce, Miss Edith Putnam, and Mrs. Charles Stewart Davison.

FORCED TO ABANDON THEIR VESSEL

Captain and Seven Men of the Bruce Hawkins Brought Here—Mate Lost.

On the steamship Vigilancia, which arrived from Havana yesterday, were Capt. James Gurney, Jr., and seven of the crew of the bark Bruce Hawkins, which they had abandoned in a dismantled and waterlogged condition Nov. 14, ninety miles south of Cape Hatteras. The Bruce Hawkins was bound from Savannah for Boston and left the former port Nov. 8.

She was struck by the storm Nov. 13. All hands took refuge on the cabin house, while huge waves continually broke over the vessel. One comber swept Mate Fraser overboard. Lines were thrown toward him, but he drifted beyond the reach of them and soon sank.

The Captain was thrown violently to the deck and had two ribs and his nose broken.

The men were rescued on the morning of the 14th by the British steamer Ardanmhor, which landed them at Havana.

Mate Fraser lived at Adams, Mass. He was about thirty-five years old. He was unmarried.

The Bruce Hawkins, two days later, 250 miles east-southeast of Hatteras, was sighted and taken in tow by the British steamer Henrietta H., bound from Port Royal, S. C., for Plymouth, England, and towed into Norfolk.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Nov. 25.—The November Term of the Circuit Court convened to-day. In his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Stake called attention to a publication to the effect that two wagon loads of outsiders were brought into Clear Spring on election day. "If this is true," said the Crout, "it is your duty to see that those guilty of the attempt to debauch the public ballot should be brought to justice without delay."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—The Directors of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers at Colorado Springs, Col., met here to-day to consider the complaints that have been made against W. C. Shuman, Superintendent of the home. The day was spent in going over the testimony of the inmates and employes of the home. Two or three members of the board said that it was not probable that Shuman would be removed.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—Plans have been perfected for the erection of a forty-thousand-spindle (fancy goods) cotton mill at East Taunton, the capital stock of the company to be $400,000. The mill will be in charge of one of the leading manufacturers in New-England.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—George T. Parks, a young real estate agent of this city, committed suicide at his residence to-day by shooting himself through the heart. Illness and insomnia were given as the cause for the deed.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 25.—The Nebraska Savings Exchange Bank of this city has gone into voluntary liquidation. Depositors amounting to about $150,000 are reported secure, and the stockholders will get something.

Two bright spots in November.

We sell only one of these November necessities, but that one from the rugged, every-day, built-for-business frieze at $15 to the luxurious Montagnac—real Montagnac—at $50.

Between these prices are meltons, kerseys, shaggy beavers, chinchillas, and unfinished worsteds in ample variety; and your money back if you want it.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DAVID HANNIGAN IS COMMITTED

Justice Ingraham Directs that He Be Taken to the Hudson River Insane Asylum.

David F. Hannigan, who was acquitted last Friday of the murder of Solomon H. Mann, on the ground of insanity, will be taken to-day to the Hudson River Insane Asylum, at Poughkeepsie. If the doctors declare him sane, he will be set free. Justice Ingraham drew up the commitment yesterday afternoon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Hannigan, in charge of Deputy Sheriff Kelly, had been waiting for Justice Ingraham's arrival in one of the corridors for an hour and a half. With Hannigan were his wife and brother John. Hannigan smoked a cigar.

Justice Ingraham said to Mr. Brooke, Hannigan's counsel, that he would not entertain any motion for the discharge of Hannigan. He said the jury had declared the defendant innocent of the crime of murder, but had declared him to have been insane. As there had been no official determination as to the ending of that insanity, he proposed to send him to an asylum to have the question passed upon by competent authority and due process of law.

Hannigan met Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who prosecuted him, in the court yesterday. They shook hands, and Hannigan asked pardon for calling Mr. McIntyre a liar when the latter told the jury the defendant was drunk when he shot Mann.

In Neil Burgess's safe in the Star Theatre is nearly $100 which a representative of the family of Hannigan can have by calling and proving responsibility.

Mr. Burgess gave his regular matinée performance of "The Year One" last Saturday for the benefit of the Hannigan family. His representative, Whitney Allen, had called on the Hannigans, had learned of their financial need, and had the promise that a representative of the family would call at the theatre after the matinée and take the money. No one has yet appeared to claim it.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—W. A. Manda, the horticultural expert, will lecture each afternoon this week, the last of the Plant and Flower Exhibition, at the Grand Central Palace. In addition to the regular stage entertainments and the concerts there will be new dances by the twenty-four flower girls and new feats by the Japanese tumblers.

—Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Oct. 26; Sydney, Oct. 28; Auckland, Nov. 2; Honolulu, Nov. 15, are due to arrive in this city by way of San Francisco, to-morrow morning. The next mail for Australia will close at the General Post Office at 6:30 P. M. Dec. 7.

—The Social Register begins its tenth year with its November (Winter) issue. It contains 248 pages, giving information of more than 23,500 persons. This number also has a complete list of the members of the diplomatic corps at Washington, with their families and addresses.

—Thomas Nolan and Samuel Kops, the two men arrested on Saturday for selling forged tickets to the Yale-Princeton football match, were held in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday in $1,000 each for trial on a charge of forgery in the third degree.

—The annual vocal recital by selected pupils of Miss May Florence Smith will be given at Chamber Music Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Miss Florence Heine, violinist, and Miss Marie Heine, pianist, will assist at the recital.

—The Excise Board yesterday revoked the storekeeper's license of Louis Megash, who has a grocery store at 23 Pike Street. An Excise Inspector testified he found a bar in operation at the store.

Brooklyn.

—Dr. John H. Ripley applied to Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the water works company of Huntington to allow him to connect with their main. The company alleges that the doctor has no right of way over intervening property between his house and the water main. Decision was reserved.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday gave judgment to the mission of the Immaculate Virgin in the suit against Michael Cronin for possession of property on which it is building at Rockaway Beach.

—John Fisk, an engineer on the Grand Street ferryboats, died at his home, 415 Berry Street, yesterday. He ate six pig's feet early Sunday morning, and, becoming ill, was treated by a physician for indigestion.

—Police Justice Goetting yesterday appointed John J. Moran Chief Clerk of the Lee Avenue Police Court, in place of Otto Schupphaus, who died ten days ago. Mr. Moran is fifty-five years old and is a Democrat.

—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, has been elected President of the Council of Associated Members of the Brooklyn Institute, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall.

—The will of Harriet M. Self was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. Her estate, which is valued at $53,000, is left to her husband, George Self.

—The Board of Elections yesterday decided to pay the Metropolitan Job Printing Company's bills of $21,494 for printing the registry of voters.

Long Island.

—The grounds around the Art Village at Shinnecock Hills are being graded. A part of the proposed improvement will be a handsome park.

—A junior chapter of the Epworth League has been organized in the Good Ground Methodist Church.

—The Meadow Clubhouse at Southampton is to be enlarged to double its present size.

Westchester County.

—Joseph White, colored, who was indicted for assault in the first degree for shooting Henry Black in Yonkers last Summer, yesterday withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to assault in the second degree. County Judge Mills sentenced him to two years in Sing Sing Prison.

—Yesterday was the last day for presenting claims against the Westchester County Board of Supervisors. A large number were presented.

Long Branch.

—Frank Little of Fair Haven, who has had charge of the bars and restaurants of the steamboats belonging to the New-York and Long Branch Steamboat Company for the past Summer, gave a dinner Sunday to the officers and crews of the different boats belonging to that company in honor of the closing of the season. He intended to have the dinner served at Pleasure Bay, but owing to the stranding of the Mary Patten Saturday night, the different crews boarded the Patten while she was lying out in the river, and enjoyed the hospitalities of Mr. Little on board the steamer.

—The steamer Mary Patten, which ran aground on Cooksedge Flats, in the Shrewsbury River, Saturday night, worked her way off yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, and steamed up to her dock at Branchport, where she will lie up for the Winter. The Patten is said to have received no injury, and was able to get back into the channel without outside assistance.

—Ira, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Platt, died yesterday morning of diphtheria. There are two other cases of the disease in Mr. Platt's family. They are likely to recover.

—John Gibbs met with an accident yesterday while dancing in a barroom. He twisted his foot, which broke the bone in the calf of his leg.

LUNCH SETS.

Exceptional Bargains.

Lunch Sets, All White, with Knotted Fringe. Sizes and prices per set as follows:

2x2	2x2½	2x3	2x3½	2x4
3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25

Finer quality, same sizes as above:

4.25	5.00	5.75	6.50	7.25

Hemstitched Lunch Sets:

2x2	2x2½	2x3	2x3½	2x4
5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50	8.25

Hemstitched Cloths:

2x2	2x2½	2x3	
2.50	3.00	3.50	each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

"SPOOK" TELLS OF FRAUD

Matilda Chadwick's Story of How She Represented Spirits.

"DR." ROGERS MAKES A NOVEL DEFENSE

Declares the Touch of an Unbeliever Made the Spirit Vanish—He and the Woman Will Be Examined To-day.

"Dr." Henry R. Rogers, the promoter of spirits; Mrs. Matilda Chadwick, the "spook" of the show, and Elias S. Whitmore, an old friend of the "doctor," were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court.

There were spread out on the desk before the Magistrate a blond wig, a very much soiled shroud, which had once been white; a black sweater, some yards of mosquito netting, and several pairs of soiled white kid gloves, as a portion of the exhibits in the case. These articles were seized Sunday night in the flat at 100 East Seventy-sixth Street, where an alleged spiritualistic manifestation took place, and had been used in producing the alleged spirits.

Rogers and Mrs. Chadwick, who represented the spirits, were arrested by Detectives Foye and Browne, on complaint of Neal Girard of 232 East Eleventh Street, the charge against them being that they had swindled him out of $1 by "fake" spiritualistic manifestations. There was also a charge of attempted felonious assault made by Detective Browne, who alleged that when under arrest "Dr." Rogers attempted to assault him with a small hatchet.

Lawyer E. H. Benn appeared in behalf of Rogers when the case was called. He said he was present at the séance when the arrests were made, and he asked for an adjournment until to-day.

Magistrate Crane said he would prefer to have the case go on at once. "I believe that man Rogers is one of the biggest scoundrels in this country. For years he has been getting money out of credulous people by trick and device, and he ought to be summarily dealt with. The sooner he is shown up the better for the public."

"You appear to be an intelligent man," Magistrate Crane said to the lawyer, "and I would advise you to have nothing to do with this prisoner. You say you were at the flat last night when these mock manifestations took place, and it is inconceivable to me how you can still put any faith in such a charlatan."

Rogers and Mrs. Chadwick were committed for examination in default of $500 each. The examination was set down for this afternoon at 2 o'clock. On the charge of attempted felonious assault on Detective Browne, Rogers was held in $1,500 bail.

Rogers, when asked to explain the circumstances under which he and his accomplice were captured, said that Mrs. Chadwick had not been personating a spirit, but that the spirit had materialized into Mrs. Chadwick when touched by the hands of unbelievers. He denied that he had attempted to assault Detective Browne. He said that he was on his knees in the cabinet trying to open a small cupboard with a hatchet, for what purpose he did not explain, when he heard a great rush, and he was knocked down and jumped on and assaulted with the hatchet, which was taken from his hand. He said he feared that he was struck with a slungshot and kicked. This all happened in the dark, the accused said, and he did not know his assailant.

Matilda Chadwick, the personator of the spirits, who is over fifty years old, and who looks as though she had had many sorrows, made a full statement of the whole deception.

"I was paid $5 a séance by Dr. Rogers," she said, "for impersonating materialized spirits. I had to do something, as my husband abandoned me six years ago, and does not support me, and I have three children to take care of. It was either this or dishonor. I would enter into the cabinet through a door in the back of it. This door was sealed with a strip of paper, but Dr. Rogers would replace the seal before the séance was over. I would dress myself in different costumes and come to the curtains, personating the various spirit friends of the believers present. Mrs. Rogers would stand just outside the curtains and whisper to me the name of the particular spirit I was supposed to be. The messages I of course would invent as I went along, although sometimes Mrs. Rogers would give me a hint of what to say.

"I sometimes made $10 a week. I have been employed by Rogers about two months. I was sick and weak, and was glad to do anything almost for a living. I know I was committing a moral wrong in posing as a spirit, but I didn't think that I was doing anything criminally wrong. Rogers told me that he alone was responsible for what took place in his house, and that he was not violating any law by holding these séances in his rooms."

Elias S. Whitmore, the old man who attempted to rescue Rogers from the hands of the police, was discharged, as it was shown that he was not aware that the people who had him in charge were policemen. He is still a firm believer in spiritualism, and in Rogers at least he proclaimed his unshaken belief despite what took place on Sunday evening.

Rogers is the man upon whom Yost, the inventor of the typewriting machine, spent a large part of his fortune, and through whom it was asserted Yost was estranged from his family. In regard to this accusation Rogers said yesterday:

"It is not true that Yost was ruined through me. He paid me $50 a month for holding spiritual séances. Yost lost his money in speculation. I had nothing to do with that. He was separated from his wife before I met him. When he died he owed me $300."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Decorative Interiors.

There is only one kind of decoration which really decorates. That seems queer, but it's true.

Many interiors are thought to be "decorated" by being filled with a medley of ornament and furniture, utterly out of harmony with their surroundings.

Our way is to originate a scheme of decoration specially suited to the building, and then to consider each bit of decoration in its relation to that scheme.

Some of the most charming effects are the simplest and least expensive.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Sale of

Ribbons,

4 and 5 inches wide.

Double-faced satin, cord edge. Colors: cardinal, emerald, sage, myrtle, mauve, orchid, lilac and electric blue.

Satin Taffetas,

Colors:—pale blue, rose, bengale, maize, white, creme, brown, navy and black.

Striped and Chameleon Taffetas;

25 cts., per yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

AT FLINT'S,

The attractions for the Holidays are without number. Exceptional display. Manufacturing prices.

45 WEST 23D STREET.

THE STREET RAILWAY INQUIRY

A BEGINNING MADE WITH THE UNION COMPANY.

President Maher and Secretary Olcott Examined by the Assembly Committee—Cost of the Road.

An investigation of the city railways was begun yesterday by the Assembly Committee on Railways in the old Special Sessions rooms in the Tombs. Of the members of the committee, there were present S. Fred Nixon, Chairman; William B. Stephenson, Edward W. Thompson, and Edwin P. Stewart.

The examination on behalf of the committee was conducted by its counsel, Arthur C. Wade, assisted by T. B. Gleason.

There were present under summons a number of the officials of the Union Railway Company, known as the "Huckleberry Road," who were accompanied by ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, as counsel.

President Maher of the Union Railway Company was the first witness. He said the bonds of the Southern Boulevard Company had been sold at 92½ and are guaranteed by the Union Railway Company. The total issue is $250,000, the capital stock being fixed at $150,000. Tracks have been laid on all streets covered by its franchise. The operating expenses of the road, he said, amount to about 55 per cent. of its gross receipts.

Mr. Maher explained that the road is operated under a charter similar to that of the Metropolitan Traction Company. He said the company will pay the city 1 per cent. as soon as the daily receipts reached $1,700. The Metropolitan Company, he said, now pays the city annually about $1,500,000. The Boulevard Road, he continued, could if necessary, be operated irrespective of the Union Company.

Mr. Wade then wanted to know if Mr. Maher thought it better economy for a street railway company to reduce its fares to 4 cents, or pay a portion of its earnings into the State Treasury.

Mr. Maher replied that he considered it a sentimental matter. "When it comes to making 4 cents change," said he, "the inconvenience offsets the benefit derived to a certain extent." He said the paying of money into the State Treasury would affect roads differently, as all do not operate under the same conditions.

Mr. Maher said he was interested in the bill merging the lines controlled by the Union Company, but took no particular interest in it until he was elected President of the Albany Electric Light Company. He had spoken to Assemblymen in regard to it in Albany.

When he assumed the Presidency of the company, his stock was given to him.

Thomas W. Olcott, Secretary of the company, showed a surprising lack of knowledge of his company's affairs. He had little or nothing to do with the incorporating of the company.

"Was there any money paid for legislation during the time the bill to merge the roads now forming the Union Company was before the Assembly?" asked Mr. Wade.

Tuesday
November 26-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

VOTE AT LAST ELECTION

Board of Aldermen as Canvassers Finish Their Work.

RESULTS BECOME OFFICIAL RETURNS

Ballots Cast for State Officers, County Officers, Senators, and Assemblymen in This City—Some Curious Showings.

The Aldermen, acting as a Board of County Canvassers, met in the Aldermanic Council Chamber yesterday, and officially declared the vote cast at the last election. The results thus declared become the official returns, and the County Clerk will issue the certificates of election to the Judges-elect of the Court of General Sessions, to the Justices-elect of the City Court, and to the Assemblymen-elect. The State Board of Canvassers will issue the certificates to the other elected officials.

The Board of County Canvassers met at 10 o'clock, but there was a long delay waiting for the decision of Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court on the application of Senator T. C. O'Sullivan for a mandamus to compel the counting of certain ballots returned as defective. Justice Ingraham denied the application.

The Committee on Protests threw out all protests on the ground that the Board of Canvassers had no power to go behind the returns. The board then proceeded to declare the result.

Every year the official declaration turns up some very interesting things, and this year followed the rule. The total vote in this county for Gen. Horatio C. King, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, was 141,136, and Gen. John Palmer, the Republican candidate, got 97,476 votes, Gen. King's plurality in this county being 43,660. The total number of votes cast for the Secretary of State was 261,540.

The highest number of votes cast by a Tammany candidate went to Joseph E. Newburger, for Judge of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Newburger's plurality over Judge Allison was 19,690, while Sohmer, the Tammany candidate for Register, got a total of 129,823 votes, and had a plurality of 25,976 votes over Keating, the State Democracy's candidate on the fusion ticket.

The difference between the average votes cast for the Democratic State ticket in this county and the average cast for the Tammany ticket is about 14,000, and this will be taken by many to be the measure of the strength of the two Democracy. The leaders of that organization will place the figures much higher, using as a basis the vote cast for their Senatorial candidates. This way of computing the figures will not hold, because the personal following of Oliver in the Tenth, McManus in the Seventeenth, Cullen in the Sixteenth, and Hart in the Twenty-first cannot be credited to the State Democracy.

The Stecklers, who boasted before the election that they would have 85,000 votes, come out of the count credited with 10,170 votes for Alfred Steckler, which is less than the vote received by the Socialists. Patrick Murphy, who ran for State Controller on the Socialist ticket, got 11,095 votes, and all the Socialistic candidates averaged about 11,000, a gain over last year.

The new ballot probably accounts to a great extent for the large number of defective and blank votes. In the count of the votes cast for Secretary of State, 3,966 are returned as defective, and 6,299 are returned as blank.

John T. Lockman, candidate for Register on the Good Government Club ticket, led that ticket with 1,659 votes. The other Good Government candidates fell below 1,500. Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger, who ran with Alfred Steckler, got only 7,933 votes.

The Vote for State Offices.

The vote for State offices of the two great parties in this city was as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

King, (Dem.)	141,136
Palmer, (Rep.)	97,476
King over Palmer, 43,660.	

CONTROLLER.

Judson, (Dem.)	140,808
Roberts, (Rep.)	97,759
Judson over Roberts, 43,049.	

STATE TREASURER.

De Witt Clinton Dow, (Dem.)	141,090
Addison B. Colvin, (Rep.)	97,559
Dow over Colvin, 43,531.	

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Norton Chase, (Dem.)	140,898
Theodore E. Hancock, (Rep.)	97,657
Chase over Hancock, 43,241.	

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Russell R. Stuart, (Dem.)	140,898
Campbell W. Adams, (Rep.)	97,518
Stuart over Adams, 43,380.	

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS.

John D. Teller, (Dem.)	140,718
Celora E. Martin, (Rep.)	97,447
Teller over Martin, 43,271.	

County and Judicial Ticket.

On the county and judicial ticket the results follow:

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Chales H. Truax, (Tam.)	126,980
Frederick Smyth, (Tam.)	126,100
Charles F. MacLean, (Tam.)	123,999
Myer S. Isaacs, (Fusion and G. G.)	107,467
Charles C. Beaman, (Fusion)	106,238
Ernest Hall, (Fusion)	105,545
Truax over Isaacs, 19,513.	

COUNTY CLERK.

Henry D. Purroy, (Tam.)	125,079
Thomas L. Hamilton, (Fusion)	107,285
Purroy over Hamilton, 17,844.	

REGISTER.

William Sohmer, (Tam.)	129,823
Thomas F. Keating, (Fusion)	105,847
Sohmer over Keating, 23,976.	

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Joseph E. Newburger, (Tam.)	130,310
Martin T. McMahon, (Tam.)	128,103
Thomas Allison, (Fusion)	110,620
John Fennel, (Fusion)	109,913
Newburger over Allison, 19,690.	

JUSTICES OF THE CITY COURT.

Robert A. Van Wyck, (Tam.,) full term	129,068
John P. Schuchman, (Tam.,) full term	127,737
Daniel O'Connell, (Fusion,) full term	110,087
Henry C. Botty, (Fusion,) full term	109,725
Van Wyck over O'Connell, 19,031.	
Edward F. O'Dwyer, (Tam.,) two years	128,253
Sherman Evarts, (Fusion and G. G.,) two years	110,495
O'Dwyer over Evarts, 17,758.	

Amos J. Cummings (Tam.) had a plurality of 5,072 over Robert A. Greacen (Rep.) in the Congressional contest in the Tenth Congressional District. William J. Browne, who was nominated by the State Democracy, got only 862 votes in the district.

Vote for State Senators.

The vote for State Senators, including those received by the Tammany, Republican, and State Democracy's candidates, follows:

TENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

John F. Ahearn, Tam. D.	11,408
George W. Kram, Rep.	3,800
James Oliver, S. D.	1,116
Ahearn over Kram, 7,608.	

ELEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

Timothy D. Sullivan, Tam. D.	9,555
Ferdinand Eldman, Rep.	6,926
Robert Glazer, S. D.	1,719
Sullivan over Eldman, 2,629.	

TWELFTH SENATE DISTRICT.

Samuel J. Foley, Tam. D.	11,120
Alexander S. Williams, R. and S. D.	5,279
Foley over Williams, 5,841.	

THIRTEENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

B. F. Martin, Tam. D.	10,585
Henry W. Hoops, Rep.	8,522
L. E. Sexton, S. D.	869
Martin over Hoops, 2,063.	

FOURTEENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

Thomas F. Grady, Tam. D.	11,806
Thomas F. Eagan, Rep.	6,275
John J. Cullen, S. D.	2,720
Grady over Eagan, 5,531.	

FIFTEENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

Frank D. Pavey, Rep.	11,421
Franklin Bien, Tam. D.	7,586
W. H. Law, S. D.	514
Pavey over Bien, 3,835.	

SIXTEENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

Louis Munzinger, Tam. D.	10,035
William Halpin, Rep.	6,855
Thomas Costigan, S. D.	1,796
Munzinger over Halpin, 3,180.	

SEVENTEENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

Charles B. Page, Rep.	8,107
Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Tam. D.	8,086
P. J. McManus, S. D.	4,205
Page over O'Sullivan, 21.	

EIGHTEENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

Maurice Featherson, Tam. D.	11,221
J. Philip Berg, Rep.	5,333
James Meehan, S. D.	1,408
Featherson over Berg, 5,888.	

NINETEENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

John Ford, Rep.	13,189
Louis W. Schultze, Tam. D.	9,799
Wolfgang Goetz, S. D.	645
Ford over Schultze, 3,340.	

TWENTIETH SENATE DISTRICT.

Jacob A. Cantor, Tam. D.	11,608
Moses B. Cohen, Rep.	8,106
John A. Henneberry, S. D.	1,914
Cantor over Cohen, 3,502.	

TWENTY-FIRST SENATE DISTRICT.

Charles L. Guy, Tam. Dem.	11,813
George Drake Smith, Rep.	10,128
John J. Hart, S. D.	742
Guy over Smith, 1,690.	

The Democrats elected nine and the Republicans three of the Senators from this county.

The Vote for Assemblymen.

The vote for the Assembly was as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

D. E. Finn, Tam. D.	3,273
James F. Conway, Rep.	1,055
Finn over Conway, 2,218.	

SECOND DISTRICT.

T. J. Barry, Tam. D.	4,425
Richard Cahill, Rep.	1,469
Barry over Cahill, 2,956.	

THIRD DISTRICT.

W. H. Leonard, Tam. D.	4,078
E. A. Brady, Rep.	2,299
Leonard over Brady, 1,779.	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

James A. Donnelly, Tam. D.	3,701
W. J. Finn, Rep.	1,286
Donnelly over Finn, 2,415.	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

George Gregory, Rep.	3,075
Wright Holcomb, Tam. D.	2,787
Gregory over Holcomb, 288.	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Jacob A. Mittnacht, Tam D.	4,229
George W. Wagner, Rep.	2,499
Mittnacht over Wagner, 1,730.	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Edward W. Hart, Tam. D.	3,897
Egbert P. Fritz, Rep.	2,676
Hart over Fritz, 1,221.	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Charles S. Adler, Rep.	2,160
Charles Smith, Tam. D.	1,676
Adler over Smith, 484.	

NINTH DISTRICT.

James F. Maccabe, Tam. D.	3,900
John D. Blackburn, Rep.	2,824
Maccabe over Blackburn, 1,076.	

TENTH DISTRICT.

Otto Kempner, Tam. D.	3,425
Joseph A. Hoffman, Rep.	2,244
Kempner over Hoffman, 1,181.	

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

William H. Gledhill, Tam D.	2,975
Seth Wilks, Rep.	2,068
Gledhill over Wilks, 907.	

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Joseph Schulum, Tam. D.	2,545
A. A. Joseph, Rep.	1,354
Schulum over Joseph, 1,191.	

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

P. F. Trainor, Tam. D.	3,477
Robert Miller, Rep.	1,866
Trainor over Miller, 1,611.	

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Jacob Fritz, Tam. D.	3,694
Jacob Kunzenman, Rep. and S. D.	2,608
Fritz over Kunzenman, 1,086.	

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

T. F. Myers, Tam. D.	2,523
R. C. Van Horn, Rep.	2,258
Myers over Van Horn, 565.	

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Benjamin Hoffman, Tam. D.	3,716
W. F. Grote, Rep and S. D.	2,152
Hoffman over Grote, 1,564.	

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

P. J. Kerrigan, Tam. D.	3,729
Howard Wilson, Rep.	1,977
Kerrigan over Wilson, 1,752.	

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Andrew J. Galligan, Tam. D.	4,063
James P. Kelker, Rep.	1,659
Galligan over Kelker, 2,404.	

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Albert C. Wilson, Rep.	4,386
James J. Hogan, Tam. D.	3,344
Wilson over Hogan, 1,042.	

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

John P. Corrigan, Tam. D.	4,125
Edward M. Lyman, Rep.	1,803
Corrigan over Lyman, 2,322.	

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

George C. Austin, Rep.	5,171
Martin J. Connellan, Tam. D.	3,645
Austin over Connellan, 1,526.	

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

D. W. F. McCoy, Tam. D.	3,887
Charles Steinberg, Rep.	2,364
McCoy over Steinberg, 1,523.	

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

John M. Delmour, Tam. D.	3,915
George L. Curtiss, Rep.	3,792
Delmour over Curtiss, 123.	

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

John B. Fitzgerald, Tam. D.	3,813
Jacob Hessinger, Rep.	1,784
Fitzgerald over Hassinger, 2,029.	

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Patrick H. Murphy, Rep.	3,735
Harry Kuhlke, Tam. D.	2,308
Murphy over Kuhlke, 1,427.	

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Patrick J. Andrews, Tam. D.	3,038
J. F. Chmelicek, Rep.	2,115
Andrews over Chmelicek, 923.	

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Francis E. Laimbeer, Rep.	3,473
Frank Adams Acer, Tam. D.	2,175
Laimbeer over Acer, 1,298.	

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Joseph I. Green, Tam. D.	4,108
Nathan Arnow, Rep.	1,856
Green over Arnow, 2,252.	

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Samuel G. French, Rep.	3,742
Moses Herrman, Tam. D.	3,266
French over Herrman, 476.	

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

George W. Meyer, Jr., Tam. D.	4,250
Louis H. Bold, Rep.	2,765
Meyer over Bold, 1,485.	

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Harvey T. Andrews, Rep.	4,973
William Henry Knox, Tam.	3,185
Andrews over Knox, 1,788.	

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Thomas F. Donnelly, Tam. D.	4,086
S. H. Phillips, Rep.	2,669
Donnelly over Phillips, 1,417.	

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Louis Davidson, Tam. D.	3,306
S. G. Samuels, Rep.	2,631
Davidson over Samuels, 675.	

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Bernard H. Malone, Tam. D.	5,451
Philip W. Reinhard, Jr., Rep.	4,841
Malone over Reinhard, 610.	

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Arthur C. Butts, Tam. D.	6,111
Douglas Mathewson, Rep.	5,169
Butts over Mathewson, 942.	

The Democrats elected twenty-seven, and the Republicans eight of the Assemblymen from this city.

On the question of canal improvement, 256,542 votes were cast, of these 171,805 were for, and 23,650 against. There were 3,692 defective ballots and 57,395 blanks.

FINAL TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE JACKSON

The Supreme Court Adopts Resolutions of Respect, and Takes an Adjournment for One Week.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In accordance with the request of the meeting of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, held last week, Attorney General Harmon to-day presented to the court the resolutions adopted by the meeting in respect of the late Associate Justice Jackson, and asked that they be spread upon the minutes.

Chief Justice Fuller, in responding, said: "There is little in the performance of judicial duty to attract popular attention or to win popular applause, but the influence of faithful service such as his—of labors so abundant—of a life shortened by effort in the public interest, 'cut like the diamond with its own dust,' can scarcely be overestimated, and sooner or later will receive its meed of recognition.

"Devotion to duty marked his course throughout, and he found in its inspiration the strength to overcome the weakness of the outward man, as, weary and languid, he appeared in his seat for the last time in obedience to the demand of public exigency. The response to the roll call, under such circumstances, gives complete assurance, though indeed, it was not needed, that when, a few weeks later, he came to the passage of the river, Good Conscience, to whom, in his lifetime, he had spoken to meet him there, lent him his hand and so helped him over. 'The resolutions and remarks by which they have been accompanied will be entered on our records, and the court will now adjourn to Monday next."

She Blew Out the Gas.

PORT CHESTER, Nov. 25.—Mary Mango, twenty-five years old, was found dead in her room at the Irving Hotel this morning. She had blown out the gas on retiring. She came from Ireland two months ago.

MR. STRAUS AND THE POOR

A Hitch in Getting Pier Space for Carrying on His Work.

DOCK BOARD SEES OBSTACLE IN LAW

Complaint that the Philanthropist Did Not Follow a Suggestion—Coal Dealer's Sarcastic Letter.

The laying on the table by the Dock Commissioners of Nathan Straus's application for the use of part of the West Fifty-second Street and East Third Street piers as coal-distributing stations for the poor brought from Mr. Straus a letter, read at last Thursday's meeting, in which he detailed at length the character and purpose of his humanitarian enterprise.

In it Mr. Straus recited the action of the predecessors of the Commissioners, which allowed him in January, 1893, the use of the wharves for the sale of coal in small quantities and to reopen the places of sale in November, 1893. Mr. Straus also gave a concise statement with statistics of the operations of his plan of relief. He added:

Coal will be much higher in price this Winter than it was last, and the necessity for continuing the work is correspondingly greater. I have endeavored so to conduct the business that my customers should not feel that they were in the position of receiving charity; in fact, I have encouraged the belief that they were doing me a service rather than that I was conferring one on them. My coal tickets have, however, been largely used by benevolent ladies and gentlemen, who found in them a substantial form of almsgiving, and one not likely to be abused by the recipients.

I need hardly say that the indirect benefit to the laboring population of the establishment of these coal yards has been still greater than the direct saving effected by their aid. They have put an end to the exorbitant prices charged for coal in small quantities all over New-York. The city recognizes a moral obligation to care for those who are reduced to absolute destitution. May I suggest that any one who is trying to save people from sinking into abject poverty is doing a public service, and should be sure of a reasonable amount of co-operation from the city authorities, whose labors he is endeavoring to lighten. Without presuming to be in any way a judge of your duty in this matter, I may be permitted to say that the letter of technicality may kill the spirit of public obligation, and the lesser responsibility thus overshadow the greater. I am ready and anxious to continue my work of helping the working people of New-York by cheapening the price of their coal. So far there has been nothing but praise for the work, and a practically unanimous approval of the grant of privileges I have received from the Dock Board.

So far as I am informed, these privileges have worked detriment or inconvenience to no one, and they have been of solid advantage to many thousands of the people of the city. The responsibility of continuing or terminating them rests with you, and I leave it between you and the public, in whose service you are engaged. If you could look but once at the orderly crowds of hard-working people who stand in line on a cold Winter's day waiting for their scanty supply of fuel, I think you would make every effort to aid and encourage my work, instead of throwing any obstacles in its way.

The Dock Commissioners, while in sympathy with Mr. Straus's aims, are of the opinion that he did not follow the course indicated by them to secure the use of the piers at Third and Fifty-second Streets. In brief, the Commissioners, while of the opinion that they could not, if they obeyed the law, allow Mr. Straus to use any pier without compensation, believed that such use could be had if recommended by the Department of Charities and Correction. This, they say, Mr. Straus was advised to obtain, but the Commissioners contend that, instead of going to them, he "rushed into print."

The Commissioners recite these facts:

Permit having been granted Mr. Nathan Straus in 1894 to erect a building on the pier foot of East Third Street for the accommodation of women and children, to place benches on the end of said pier and use the inner end of the pier for the distribution of sterilized milk, when the application was made by him in March, 1895, to the present Board of Docks, a similar permit was granted, but subsequently it was discovered that, under Section 774 of the Consolidation Act, the Commissioners had no such right, and the permit was revoked.

Desiring, however, to further him in his enterprise, a letter was sent to him communicating the above facts, under date of April 15, which closed as follows:

"Recognizing, however, the great good sought to be accomplished, and being desirous of furthering your charitable aims, the Board of Docks suggest that you make application to the Department of Public Charities and Correction, or the Health Department, to request this department to have a portion of the pier set aside for their use."

Such request was made by the Health Department in May, 1895, for their [your] use, and at a meeting of the Board of Docks, held on the 16th of May, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That 186 feet of the inner end of the northerly side of pier foot of East Third Street be and is hereby set aside for the use of the Health Department.

"Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted Nathan Straus to erect and maintain, during the pleasure of the board, on a portion of the pier foot of East Third Street, set aside for the use of the Health Department, the necessary building for the preparation and distribution of sterilized milk, and to place an awning and benches thereat, the work to be done under the supervision of the Engineer in Chief."

When the request was made on Nov. 5 last for permission to use the pier at the foot of West Fifty-second Street and foot of East Third Street, the communications were ordered filed, and Mr. Straus so notified.

Believing that the Board of Docks needed more information, he sent another communication, and the Secretary was directed by the board to address a communication to the Department of Public Charities and Correction, of which the following is a copy:

"Henry H. Porter, President Department of Public Charities and Correction:

"Sir: At a meeting of the Board of Docks held this day a communication was received from Nathan Straus, a copy of which is inclosed, in reference to the previous request made by him for the setting aside of a portion of the piers foot of West Fifty-second Street and East Third Street, as depots for the sale of coal to the poor. This board is of the opinion that such request should be made through your department, and should your board signify its desire that the space be so assigned, the Board of Docks will gladly comply."

The Dock Commissioners have letters from Guest & Co., Munsell, Detton & Co., and J. Muller's Son, coal dealers, which satirize Mr. Straus's philanthropy, apply for pier accommodations, and offer to sell coal as cheaply as Mr. Straus.

Munsell, Detton & Co.'s communication says:

We have formed a company for the sale of potatoes, cabbages, fish, meats, &c., and we can add coal. We have our own boat, and can thus save cartage uptown. We would like a side line, (sales to the poor as an advertisement.) We don't think that Mr. Straus should have a monopoly of that, if he does belong to Tammany Hall. We ask from your honorable body a free berth and space on any pier between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-ninth Streets. This is a neighborhood peopled with the poor. We think we can make the inhabitants thereof poorer, if the City of New-York, through its Dock Board, will help us. Peddlers of coal, green goods, grocers, and butchers are not making a living peddling their goods. By our system, with the aid of the city, we can knock them out and make them buy from us. When we have them all poor, we will be willing to pay a rent to the city. Poor people have no right to be in business, anyway, they should work with their hands, buy their goods from us, and thus enable the intelligent to amass wealth. Besides, we think, by judicious advertising, one of our firm might get the Tammany nomination for Mayor next time on the philanthropist racket.

"All nonsense," said Mr. Straus, yesterday, when he had read these offers. "These letters are readily understood by any one conversant with the facts. There is method and a plan in them.

"Perhaps I ought in reply to only refer to my last letter to the Dock Board. I have to say, however, that the Dock Commissioners are wrong. I deny that I was advised to go to the Charities Commissioners. I received a letter saying that my communication was tabled, and this, as I understood it, meant pigeon-holed—a refusal. I then wrote the letter published last Friday.

"I do not wish to pauperize those I wish to help, and the coal selling is about at cost. As to the milk, I gave one-fifth to those who purchased it. My experience in selling milk guided my action in regard to the coal. I had my sterilizing plant on the dock, and I was so delayed that, in order to fortify myself, I built an entire duplicate plant, which is now established at 151 Avenue C."

Mr. Straus added that he neither courted nor chafed under criticism of his efforts to aid the poor, and, so far as his milk selling was concerned, he was entirely satisfied of its benefit, as certified to by Dr. Moreau Morris, Prof. A. Jacobi, Dr. C. E. Nammack, and others.

Will Return to Work To-morrow.

William H. Porter, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, who broke his wrist and was cut and badly bruised Nov. 16 by falling through false flooring in the new Clearing House Building, in Cedar Street, will return to his desk at the bank to-morrow.

INQUIRY INTO HAZING BEGINS

Naval Court Hears Testimony Regarding Alleged Injury to Colored Men—Statements Not Damaging.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The court of inquiry into the charges against white seamen gunners for hazing colored sailors of their class met at the Washington Navy Yard to-day, Comander W. Maynard presiding, with Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright and Lieut. W. W. Kimball as members and Ensign Terhune as Recorder. The seamen gunners' class of instruction here consists of thirty-three men, four of whom are colored. The white sailors are accused of committing various outrages on the negroes in the hope of causing them to desert.

Commodore Howell, commandant of the yard, was the first witness. While he had no personal cognizance of the matter, he had received a verbal report from one of his subordinates in October to the effect that a colored gunner complained that he had been struck over the eye by a fellow-classman. Ensign Williams had reported to him that hazing had occurred, but the Commodore of his own knowledge was unaware of the facts in the case.

Ensign Williams testified that he had seen a wound on the face of J. A. Jackson, colored, but that about twenty of the other class men had disavowed all knowledge of its cause. He was confident that no hazing ever occurred during his watches, between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. He had investigated the reports under order of the commandant, and in seeking to learn their correctness from the sentiment of the men, several had stated "that it was not right that a nigger should be placed over white people."

THE COLT DIVORCE CASE SETTLED

An Amicable Agreement Reached by Which the Colonel Retains the Family Seat at Bristol, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Samuel P. Colt, who made charges against her husband, is to have an absolute divorce. This has been agreed to by those who represented the different interests at the conference brought after the collapse of the charges made against Col. Colt's conduct at Jackson, N. H.

The divorce has been amicably agreed to, and will be sought from the Rhode Island courts upon the ground of refusal to provide, or something of that sort. No serious charge against the respondent will be alleged.

The negotiations of the past few days have resulted in a complete settlement of the whole Colt family scandal, including an agreement to the withdrawal of the two-hundred-thousand-dollar suit against James J. Van Alen for alienating the affections of Mrs. Colt.

Col. Colt will retain the family mansion in Bristol, and the money payment to the wife will be a sum of money to be paid in full settlement and at once. Both sides express satisfaction at the result.

SUFFOCATED HIS CHILDREN

WHEN THEY WERE DEAD HATTENHORST SHOT HIMSELF.

The Brooklyn Athletic Trainer Was Probably Crazed by Pressing Financial Troubles.

The home of Herman Hattenhorst, 1,103 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, presented a happy appearance Sunday afternoon, when Viola, six years old, and Hazel, three years old, the two children, were getting ready to take a walk with their father.

But it was a house of death yesterday. The father and the two little ones were lying side by side, the children having been murdered by their father, who subsequently committed suicide.

Mrs. Hattenhorst walked the floor, crying and moaning, and calling upon her dear ones to speak to her. It is believed the shock will drive her insane.

Hattenhorst was formerly the trainer for the National Athletic Association, but for the past eight months had been in engaged in his Brooklyn Institute of Physical Culture, on the second floor of 1,295 Broadway. He had trained Jack Dempsey, Jack Skelly, Eddie Sweeney, and other pugilists, and was doing a good business.

He had been worried for several days over the fact that he had several notes to meet, but no money to pay them with. On Sunday, as on previous occasions, he asked his two little daughters if they wished to take a ride. They clapped their hands with glee, and then ran to their mother to get dressed.

When they did not return at supper time Mrs. Hattenhorst became worried. She threw a shawl over her head, and started out to look for her husband and two children. She met Roundsman Halloran of the Ralph Avenue Precinct, who told her that probably they were at the academy, on Broadway. To this place the policeman accompanied Mrs. Hattenhorst.

Arriving at the building, they walked up the two flights of stairs and knocked at the door. There was no response. Roundsman Halloran smelled gas escaping. He placed his knee against the door, and forced it open. At this time Richard Mahoney, a builder, arrived on the scene.

Herman Hattenhorst was discovered on the floor in the centre of the room, with a revolver clutched in his hand. He was dead. There was a bullet wound in his right temple.

The Roundsman and Mr. Mahoney began a search for the two children. As the search was about to be given up, Mr. Mahoney looked at the large box in which the dead man had given massage treatment to his pupils.

The hole in the top of the box, through which the patient's head was allowed to protrude was closed by a piece of cardboard which had been nailed over it.

Mr. Mahoney tore off the cardboard, and gas came out in volumes. There was a rubber tube leading from the gas fixture to the box.

The box was opened, and there, seated side by side, were Viola and Hazel, the children, their eyes open, but dead.

The poor mother, at this sight, fell fainting upon the floor, and an ambulance surgeon who was summoned removed her to her now desolate home.

Dr. Gardiner of Gates Avenue said Mr. Hattenhorst and the children had been dead for hours.

Hattenhorst was last seen alive about 7 o'clock Sunday evening, when he visited a liquor saloon near his academy, and won $6 making bets on a dice game.

It has been ascertained that he purchased three ounces of chloroform at a drug store on Broadway Saturday night. It is presumed that he first chloroformed the children, after putting them side by side in the massage box, and then, while they were stupified, turned on the gas, and when he was sure that they were dead, shot himself.

The bodies were viewed by Coroner Creamer and a jury yesterday, and were then taken to the Greene Avenue house. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral.

"Merry Countess" Costumes Seized.

Deputy Sheriff Geraty went to the Garrick Theatre yesterday armed with a writ of replevin against Richard Mansfield, which was obtained by John H. Young, and seized the costumes worn by Marie Jansen and others in "The Merry Countess" and took them to the Sheriff's auction rooms.

Mr. Young says he is the owner of the articles; that Steiner & Halm, who were using them by his permission, abandoned them on Nov. 20, and that Mr. Mansfield took possession of them and refused to deliver them. Mr. Young claims $500 damages.

To Lay Out a Public Park.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 25.—The Essex County Park Board has purchased about 200 acres of land at Eagle Rock, on the Orange Mountains, including the resort on the rock and the approaches thereto and adjacent property on each side. Possession will be secured early in February next, and the work of laying out a public park at this place will then be commenced.

Widdemer Dropped from Ministry.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 25.—At an adjourned meeting of the Newark Presbytery to-day the name of the Rev. Howard T. Widdemer of Asbury Park was dropped from the roster of the Presbytery at the recommendation of the committee appointed some time ago to investigate Mr. Widdemer's ecclesiastical standing and moral character.

DENIED MORGAN'S CLAIMS

Pauncefote's Reports on Bering Sea Seizures Made Public.

INCENSED AT ALABAMA'S SENATOR

Misleading Statements, the Ambassador Says, Prevented Congress from Voting to Pay Canadian Claims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The full correspondence between Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, and the London Foreign Office, covering the period from May 8, 1894, to Aug. 31, 1895, respecting the claims in connection with the Bering Sea seizures, was received by the State Department to-day. An abstract of it was cabled by The United Press from London a week ago, but many interesting points remained to be covered.

It would appear from Sir Julian's dispatch to Lord Kimberley, the 28th of February last, that the majority in the House of Representatives against a settlement of the claim for $425,000 was "a surprise, as well as a grave disappointment," to him.

"Strong party feeling," he continues, "would seem to account for the rejection of so just and desirable an arrangement and, as your Lordship will have noticed from the inclosures in my dispatch, statements have been made in Congress which are entirely misleading, both as to the law and the facts of the case."

Sir Julian then reviews some of these statements, and concludes his letter with the declaration that they "were calculated to prejudice the minds of many members of Congress, and also to turn public opinion against a settlement of the question which was equitable and advantageous to both parties." He regards the action of Congress as in strange contrast with the assurance given him by Mr. Blaine at the commencement of the, negotiations which led to the Bering Sea arbitration, "that his Government would not wish that private individuals, who had acted in the belief that they were exercising their lawful right, should be the victims of a grave dispute between two great countries, which had happily been adjusted."

The most interesting feature of the correspondence is the dispatch written under date of March 15 last to Lord Kimberley, in which Sir Julian makes a vigorous rejoinder to the argument of Senator Morgan of Alabama against the payment of the $425,000. He summarizes Senator Morgan's objections.

Replying to Senator Morgan's first contention, "that the United States never agreed to arbitrate the question of their liability for damages," Sir Julian observes that "no admission of liability became necessary from the moment that the Paris tribunal, by its award, had rejected the legal pretensions of the United States to a special property in the fur seals resorting to the Pribilof Islands."

Sir Julian goes on to show that Senator Morgan was mistaken in fixing the total amount of the claims at $542,163. It was, he says, upward of $786,000. Senator Morgan, he says, would allow no compensation for loss of profit of the fishery season, and quotes from the judgment of the tribunal in the Geneva arbitration the well-known passage to the effect that no compensation can be awarded under the head of "prospective earnings," as they depend "upon future and uncertain contingencies." But Senator Morgan omits to mention that the tribunal did, in fact, take such losses into consideration in awarding a gross sum by way of indemnity. The tribunal allowed a large item "in lieu of profits." This is shown by the estimates of damages contained in Protocol No. 29 of the Geneva conferences, in which the decision to award the gross sum of $15,500,000 is recorded. The British Ambassador continues:

In all similar cases losses of profits are properly claimed, for although they may not be recoverable "under that head," they form an element of consideration, according to the circumstances of each case, in computing the award of a gross sum by way of indemnity.

The personal claims, to which Senator Morgan objects, have reference, Sir Julian says, to the "humiliation, losses, and sufferings inflicted on innocent persons in pursuit of their loss of industry." The ground of claim in the Henrietta case is that she was not handed over after seizure to the British authorities, as prescribed by the modus vivendi, but was detained at Sitka until she became valueless from deterioration. Sir Julian continues:

But of all the unfounded objections which have been urged against the claims, that which seems to have made the greatest impression upon the public mind is the statement that most of the vessels on behalf of which the claims are made were owned oy persons whom Senator Morgan stigmatized in the Senate as "recalcitrant and rascally Americans, who hired themselves out to the British flag to rob the Government of the United States and to violate its laws and dishonor the country."

These vituperative epithets, Sir Julian says, are "quite unmerited," and he shows by reference to the British navigation laws that no alien can hold any share in a registered British vessel under penalty of forfeiture of the vessel to the Crown. The owner of a vessel may mortgage her to an alien, but he does not thereby part with his property in the vessel. He only makes her a security for the loan.

The British flag and the law of nations, Sir Julian asserts, have been violated on the high seas, and it appears to him that any inquiry into the sources of the capital invested in the industry pursued by the vessel, at the time of seizure, is inadmissible. Moreover, if these vessels were owned by citizens of the United States, they are liable to forfeiture to the British Crown, and the United States Government would be bound to restore them or their value to her Majesty's Government for the purposes of such forfeiture.

He explains to Lord Kimberly that Senator Morgan is the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; that he was one of the two members representing the United States on the tribunal, and that it is not surprising that his denunciation of the arrangement should have prejudiced Congress and the public against it. Moreover, he adds, the great pressure of business and the strong party feeling which marked the close of the session, rendered it impossible to obtain a fair and dispassionate consideration of the question.

"Much as the delay in the final settlement is to be deplored," he concludes, "I have too much confidence in the great qualities of the American people to doubt that it will be ultimately adjusted on a sound and honorable basis."

That Sir Julian's argument in support of the British contention met with the approval of his official superiors is evidenced

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Dull, with Prices Irregularly Changed.

MARKED WEAKNESS IN INDUSTRIALS

The Railway List Strong on the Improved Situation in London—No Gold Shipments Before Wednesday—Sterling Exchange Firm.

MONDAY—P. M.

Stock speculation to-day was not active, but prices were very irregular. The railway list was, as a rule, strong, but the industrials, in which the bulk of the business was done, were almost without exception weak. The news from London was more encouraging. The fortnightly settlement began in the Kafir department to-day, and a considerable short interest was developed. Belief that the event would pass over without much difficulty helped the situation. London, however, did very little in this market.

The heavy trading to-day was in Sugar, Tobacco, Chicago Gas, Leather preferred, and Distillers. The selling of Sugar was accompanied by rumors of litigation in New-Jersey, with a view of preventing the company doing business in that State. The stock closed at 99¾, its lowest price, and a net loss of 1½ points. Tobacco, next in point of activity, was weak on liquidation, and on the reaching of stop orders. The opposition of the plug tobacco manufacturers is reaching larger proportions daily, their brands of cigarettes being now in the market at prices less than half of those of the trust. The stock closed weak within ⅜ of the bottom, at 80⅝, a net decline of 2⅞ points. Liquidation by insiders accounted for the weakness in Leather preferred, which closed 1⅛ points down. Chicago Gas sold down to 61⅜ and closed at 62, a loss of ¾. Threatened opposition to the reorganization plan was the depressing influence. Distillers was more animated than in recent weeks, and lost about a point. The selling was on the announcement that the receiver had sold four distilleries for $175,000, the argument being that the purchasers would eventually appear in opposition to the new company. Tennessee Coal and Iron and Western Union were the only firm features in the industrial group, and they closed small fractions higher. Fully two-thirds of the day's business was done in the group.

Advances in the railway list were general. St. Paul and Northwestern each gained ⅞, Burlington ¾, Rock Island ½, and Atchison ⅛. Louisville and Nashville, on covering of shorts for both London and local account, closed a point higher. Northern Pacific preferred gained 1⅜, Manhattan ⅞, and Kansas and Texas preferred and Missouri Pacific smaller fractions. The market was notably strong, about 2 o'clock, on a rumor that the banks intended to turn in round lots of gold to the Treasury, but the rumor was not confirmed. Railway earnings showed material increases over the corresponding period last year. The exchange market was firm, although a shade easier in the afternoon. There will be no shipments of gold to-morrow, because of lack of fast boats, but exports will be made on Wednesday and on Saturday. Bankers were not inclined to make predictions as to the amount likely to go. The cotton market was strong at advances of 16@18 points at one time, but only about half the advance was retained at the close. Late in the day small amounts of call money were loaned as high as 3 per cent.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money was in light demand, but the supply was liberal. Rates were at 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was unchanged. Quotations were 3¾@4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $77,628,461; balances, $4,651,105; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $216,609.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@68. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$80,680,612
Imports for the same period	25,111,127
Net exports	$55,569,485
Net exports to date, 1894	66,379,847
Net exports to date, 1893	19,207,107
Net exports to date, 1892	51,557,304

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95 3-16 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¾ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50 premium. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 175 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chic. & Northwest	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1
Lake Shore	1⅛
Louisville & Nashville	1
Manhattan	⅞
New-York Central	⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	1⅜
U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞

DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	2⅜
Chicago Gas, t. r.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1
Col. & Hock. Coal	⅜
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	⅛
Laclede Gas pf.	3
Mexican Central	2½
U. S. Rubber	¾
U. S. Leather pf.	1¼

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Col. Mid. 4s, t. r.	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	1
Oregon Imp. 1st	2
Rio Grande Southern 1st	3

DECLINED.

Balt. Belt 1st	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	1
Han. & St. Jo. cn.	1
U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r.	1½

Government bonds were steady. The sales were $18,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 111⅝@111¾; $10,000 fives, coupon, at 114⅛, and $32,000 registered at 114¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1901	97	...
4s, r., 1907	111¼	112
4s, c., 1907	111⅝	112¼
4s, r., 1925	120½	121
4s, c., 1925	120½	121
5s, r., 1904	114⅝	115
5s, c., 1904	114⅝	115
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	147	151	10
American Cotton Oil pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67½	67½	67	68	205
*American Sugar Refining	99¼	99⅝	97¾	97¾	97⅝	97⅞	64,383
*American Sugar Refining pf.	98¼	98¼	98	98	97½	98	285
American Tobacco	88⅛	83⅛	80½	80⅝	80½	80⅝	37,724
American Tobacco pf.	101	101	100½	100½	100	103½	52
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞	3,095
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	25
Canada Southern	55	55¼	55	55¼	54½	55¾	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝	480
Chicago Gas, t. r.	63	63	61⅝	62	61⅝	62½	16,985
Chicago & Northwestern	106	106⅞	105⅞	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	2,997
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	150	150	150	150	149	150	105
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	84¾	85½	84½	85¼	85½	85¼	6,525
C., G., C. & St. Louis	41	41	40½	40½	40½	41	350
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	74⅜	75⅝	74⅜	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	7,675
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127½	127½	127½	127½	127	128	120
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	75	75⅝	74⅞	75⅝	75½	75¼	3,015
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30	30	30	30	30½	31	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	3	3	2½	3	100
Consolidated Gas Company	147½	147½	147½	147½	147½	148	475
Delaware & Hudson	128½	129	128½	129	128¾	129½	75
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	45	45	45	45	45¼	45½	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	19¼	19½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	9,130
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	96	96	96	96	96	97½	70
General Electric	30¾	31	30¼	31	30½	30¾	1,005
Iowa Central pf.	34	34	34	34	34	35	100
Laclede Gas	22¾	23	22¾	23	22¾	23½	910
Laclede Gas pf.	84	84	84	84	84	84	100
Lake Shore	151	151	151	151	150	151¼	224
L. Erie & Western, all in. pd.	16	16	16	16	15⅜	16¼	100
Louisville & Nashville	52¼	53¼	52¼	53¼	53⅛	53¾	3,645
Manhattan Consolidated	99⅝	100⅞	99¼	100⅞	100⅛	100⅝	4,830
*Metropolitan Traction	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	108¾	110	100
Mexican Central	11	11	11	11	10⅞	11	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	23	23	23	23	22½	23	200
Minnesota Iron	69	69	69	69	68½	69½	100
Missouri Pacific	20⅝	20⅞	20	20⅛	20⅛	20½	3,880
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	29¼	30	29¼	29¾	29⅜	30	1,580
*National Lead Company	30½	30½	30¼	30½	30	31	300
*National Lead Company pf.	92	92	92	92	90¾	92½	15
New-Jersey Central	106¾	106¼	106¾	106¼	106½	107¼	30
New-York Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100	100½	200
New-England	32½	32½	32	32	32	33	50
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	31¾	32	31¾	32	31⅝	32⅜	300
Norfolk & Western	3	3	3	3	2¾	3	200
North American	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5	200
Northern Pacific pf.	15½	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	1,000
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝	300
Oregon Improvement	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	6	100
Pacific Mail	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅞	910
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	100
Philadelphia & Reading	10	10¾	10	10	10	10½	2,100
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	118⅜	119	118⅜	119	119	119	85
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	12	12½	100
St. Paul & Omaha	41½	42¾	41½	42¾	42½	42¾	900
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	112½	112¾	112½	112½	112½	116	20
Southern Pacific	21⅜	22	21⅝	22	21⅜	22¼	400
Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10⅜	10½	3,833
Southern Railway pf.	33⅜	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	33¼	34	952
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32	32⅞	32	32½	32½	33	1,400
Texas Pacific	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	293
Toledo, A. A. & Lake Mich.	½	½	½	½	½	¾	650
Union Pacific	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8¾	9	732
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	7	7	7	7	6¾	7	120
United States Express	42	42	42	42	42	46	10
United States Rubber	35¼	35¼	35	35	35	36	845
United States Rubber pf.	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	93	94	100
*United States Leather	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10¾	1,210
*United States Leather pf.	66¼	66¼	64⅝	64⅞	64¾	65	9,550
Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	7¼	100
Wabash pf.	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19	19	19¼	348
Western Union Telegraph	87½	88	87¼	87⅝	87⅝	87¾	5,595
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14	14	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	400
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	41½	42¼	41½	42¼	41½	41⅞	200
Total sales							204,787

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix of Arizona	.05	.05	.05	.05	...	...	500

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	St L, A & T H 1st 5s
When Issued	5,000 107½	5,000 86½	1,000 105
7,000 49¾	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	Mo, Kan & East 1st 4s	St L & Iron Mt. 2d
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	5,000 109	3,000 91¾	3,000 101¾
4,000 80¼	2,000 109¼	5,000 91½	St L, Van & T H 2d
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts	1,000 109	Mo Pac 1st Con 6s	2,000 105
10,000 77⅝	Flint & Pere M 6s	7,000 98	St P & Sioux C 1st
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs	2,000 117½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	2,000 116
1st instlmnt paid	Han & St Jo Cons	500 64	Savannah & W'n 1st
10,000 26½	15,000 120	Nash, C & St L Con	Trust Co Certfs
12,000 26½	H & Tex Cen G M 4s	1,000 103	12,000 64
5,000 26¼	3,000 70¼	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	Scioto Val & N E 4s
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	9,000 70⅜	5,000 102⅜	1,000 85¼
1,000 101	Ill Cent 4s, 1963	5,000 102½	So Pac, N Mex 1st
Beech Creek 1st	15,000 101½	N Y, N H & H 4s	8,000 105
3,000 108¼	Illinois Cent, Western Line 1st 4s	Cons Deb Certfs	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	9,000 102⅜	2,000 135	5,000 95¾
5,000 102¾	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	N Y, Ontario & W'n	Terminal R R Ass'n of St L, Con 5s
Bur, C, Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s	2,000 77	Refunding 4s	1,000 103
3,000 102½	Iowa Central 1st 5s	5,000 92⅞	Tex & N O Cons 5s
Cent of N J G M 5s	1,000 96¼	North Pac 1st Reg	10,000 95¼
5,000 125	2,000 95¾	5,000 117⅜	5,000 95⅝
Chat, Rome & Col 5s	Kan Pac 6s, 1895	5,000 117½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
4,500 20 38	2,000 100½	North Pac 2d Coup	1,000 88
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	2,000 102¾	2,000 88¼
2,000 109	1,000 96¼	North Pac Cons 5s	3,000 88
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	L S & M So 1st Coup	20,000 37	Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts
13,000 78⅝	5,000 117	Nor Pac Col Tr Nts	5,000 22
7,000 78¼	Lehigh & W-b M 5s	2,000 32¼	1,000 21⅝
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s	1,000 92⅜	Nor Pac Col Tr Nts	9,000 21½
2,000 96	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	2,000 81	4,000 21⅝
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	2,000 114	Oregon Impvmt 1st	3,000 21⅝
18,000 120½	8,000 113⅝	5,000 95	5,000 22
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	1,000 114	Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	Union Pac 6s, 1896
1,000 101	La & Mo River 2d	4,000 35	1,000 108¾
Chicago & Erie 1st	5,000 111½	1,000 35¼	8,000 108⅝
2,000 110¼	Louisville & Nashv Collat Trust 5s	5,000 35	Union Pac 1st, 1897
3,000 110	1,000 104	Oregon Short Line 6s	6,000 108⅝
Chic G L & C Co 1st	Louis & Nash Cons	1,000 110¼	Union Pac 1st, 1808
2,000 93	1,000 107	Trust Co Certfs	6,000 109½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	Lo, N A & Chic Cons	1,000 109⅜	Union Pac 6s, 1898
3,000 43⅜	2,000 102½	Oreg S L & U N Con	60,000 109¼
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	Lo, N A & Chic G M	Trust Co Certfs	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
5,000 105¾	8,000 74	5,000 62¼	5,000 38
5,000 105	Manhatn Ry Con 4s	5,000 62	U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts
6,000 104¾	10,000 97⅜	Peo & Eastern 1st	10,000 40½
2,000 105	Metropolitan Elev 1st	20,000 81⅝	Utica & Black R 4s
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	1,000 121¼	Phila & Read 1st Pref Inc	5,000 108
1,000 96	1,000 121⅜	10,000 31	Wabash R R 1st
Chic, S L & N O 5s	1,000 121½	5,000 31¼	1,000 106
1,000 121	Mexican Int 1st 4s	5,000 31⅝	5,000 106⅛
Clev, C, Chic & St L St L Div 4s	10,000 75	10,000 31½	19,000 106
5,000 92	Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac W'n 5s	2d Pref Inc	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
Colorado Midland 4s	3,000 115	5,000 16⅜	10,000 76
Trust Co Certfs	2,000 120	5,000 16⅝	5,000 75½
5,000 26	2,000 115	3d Pref Inc	14,000 75
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	Lac & Dav Div	5,000 11⅜	1,000 75¼
1,000 80½	1,000 110½	Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A	4,000 75
Col & Ninth Av 1st	Mil & St P 8s 1st	4,000 111	2,000 76
2,000 114¼	12,000 111	Rio G'de So'n 1st	West Shore Gtd 4s
4,000 114	Minn & St L Con 5s	1,000 64	14,000 107½
Total sales	15,000 100¾	Rio Grande W'n 1st	Registered
	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	1,000 91	2,000 107
	41,000 61	San Fr & N Pac 1st	Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
	5,000 60⅜	5,000 82½	3,000 52
	15,000 60¾	5,000 102¼	5,000 51¼
	10,000 60⅞		12,000 51½
			4,000 51½
			Total sales $899,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	...
American Coal	100	125
American C. Oil	18¼	19¼
American Express	115	117
American T. & C.	92	...
*Atch., Ton. & S. F. pf., w. i.	25½	26½
Baltimore & Ohio	56	57½
B. & O. S. W. pf. (new)	...	10
Boston Air Line pf.	104	105½
Brunswick Company	1	1¾
Buffalo, R. & P.	...	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	...	54
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	...
Canadian Pacific	56¾	57½
Cedar F. & M.	...	10
Central Pacific	16¾	17¼
Chicago & Alton	160	...
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	...
Chicago & E. Ill.	46½	47½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	100½	102½
C., C., C. & St. L.	90	95
Cleveland, L. & W. pf.	59	60
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	...
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	3½	4½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	...	98
Col., H. V. & T.	20	21
C., H. V. & T. pf.	59	61
Commercial Cable	164	168
Consolidated Coal	33	...
Del., Lack. & Western	165	168
Denver & Rio Grande	13¾	13⅞
D. M. & Ft. D.	7½	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	49	53
*Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	5⅜	6
*Dul., South Shore & Atlantic pf.	8½	12
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60	...
Evansville & Terre Haute	27¼	30
Great Nor. pf.	117	121
G. B. & W., t. r.	¼	½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	...	¾
Homestake	30	34
Houston & Texas	2½	32
Illinois Central	97	3½
Illinois Steel Company	76½	99
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16¼	77
Iowa Central	9½	68
Kan. & Michigan	7	10
Keokuk & D. M.	3½	8
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	4
King, & Pem.	3	...
Lake Erie & Western	21½	5
Lake Erie & Western pf.	72	22
Long Island	83	73
L., N. A. & C.	9½	85
L., N. A. & C. pf.	26	9⅝
Louis., St. L. & Texas	...	27
Mah. Coal R.	108	½
*Unlisted.		...

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	99¼	99¼	97⅞	98	20,130	Manhattan	100	100⅜	99⅞	100⅜	1,920
Am. Tobacco	83¼	83¼	80½	80⅝	12,680	M., K. & T. pf.	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	10
A., T. & S. F.	16¾	17⅛	16⅝	17	1,070	Mo. Pacific	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	380
Ark. C. Imp.	24	24	24	24	20	Nat. Lead	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	20
Chic. Gas	62⅞	62⅞	61⅝	62	6,120	Pacific Mail	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30
C. R. I. & P.	74⅝	75⅜	74⅜	75¼	800	Phil. & R.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	580
Chi., B. & Q.	84⅝	85⅜	84½	85¼	3,230	Southern Ry.	10	10	10	10	20
C., M. & S. P.	74⅝	75⅜	74⅜	75¼	8,730	Southern pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½	60
Chi. & N. W.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106⅜	130	Tenn. C. & I.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	20
Dist. & C. F.	19¼	19¼	18¼	18½	1,760	U.S. L'th. pf.	66¼	66¼	64⅜	64⅝	1,400
Gen. Elec.	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼	140	West. Union	87⅜	87⅜	87¼	87⅜	4,750
Louis. & N.	52¼	53⅛	52¼	53	1,010	Total sales					65,010

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfs.	26½	26½	26½	26½	$20,000	P. & R. 1st pf. inc	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	10,000
C. M. 4s, cfs.	26	26	26	26	5,000	P. & R. 3d pf. inc	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	7,000
Iowa C. 1st.	96	96	96	96	3,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	22	22	22	22	8,000
O. Imp. 5s, con	35	35	35	35	7,000	Wabash 1st	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	4,000
R. I. 5s, c.	105	105	105	105	5,000	Union Pac 6s, 1896					4,000
Total sales											$69,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Flag	.04	.06	.04	.05	1,250
Brunswick	.12	.12	.12	.12	200
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,500
Hale & Nor.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Iron Silver	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.15	500
Sierra Nev.	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Standard	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	200
Total sales					3,950

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option.	56¼	57	56¼	56⅞	217,000
May option.	60¾	61⅝	60⅝	61¼	383,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	88½	94
American Bank Note	41	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	165	...
American Grocery 1st pf.	...	55½
American Surety Company	212	219
American Typefounders'	3¼	4
American Typefounders' pf.	24	26½
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	108	109½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	180	187
Bank of America	336	...
Barney & Smith Car	21	23½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	73	77
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	103
Boston & N. Y. Air Line	...	...
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	132	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	203
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	100	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	165½	167½
Brooklyn Elevated	201	205
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	102½	103½
Brooklyn Traction	12¾	13⅜
Brooklyn Traction pf.	59¾	60⅜
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	106⅜	107¼
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	83¼	84
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	72½	75½
Celluloid Company stock	65½	68½
†Central & South American Tel.	121¼	124½
Central Cross-Town	175	190
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	168
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	20	23
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1⅝
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	54	56½
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	74	...
Commercial Cable Co. stock	150	...
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	86	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100¼	102½
Continental Trust	168	178
Cramp Shipyard stock	65	72
Detroit Gas bonds	...	70
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	97	...
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	167½	170
‡Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	102½	104
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	103½	105¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
†Equens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	80	...
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	199½	202½
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	126	133
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	770	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	315	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	123	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	71	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	64½	67
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73½	78½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	87½	89½
Gallatin National Bank	299	307
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	50½	53½
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	87	89
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	113½	...
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	98	100¼
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co.	101	104
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	70	72
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds.	97¾	99¼
Henderson Bridge 6s	112½	...
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	...	23
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103	105
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	96	97½
Holland Trust stock	...	82
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	104
Indianapolis Gas stock	142	147
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	75	77
International Ocean Telegraph	106	...
Iron Steamboat	...	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	64	67
Journeay & Burnham	42	50
Journeay & Burnham pf.	97½	100½
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street,
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.
NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Henry Hartman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

Having lately bought direct from the DULUTH & IRON RANGE R. R. CO. about $500,000 of its FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, I now offer to investors the unsold balance of

$250,000

Duluth & Iron Range R. R.
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE 1937,
at 102 1-2 and interest from Oct. 1.

The DULUTH AND IRON RANGE RAILROAD earned for the nine months ending Sept. 30, net, $1,044,000, while fixed charges for the same period were about $240,000, leaving a surplus of over $800,000, or nearly four times the fixed charges.

This first mortgage, which covers the railroad and branches, is also a first lien upon the company's terminals, ore docks, &c., costing $2,000,000, and equipment that cost another $2,000,000. There will be no more bonds issued under this mortgage, which now stands at $6,332,000.

JACOB RUBINO,
B Broad St., Drexel Bldg., New-York,
BROKER AND DEALER IN
Railway Bonds, Guaranteed Stocks, and other Investment Securities
That do NOT NEED REORGANIZATION.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } Nov. 14, 1895.

To the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and stock of the OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY:

The time for depositing the above securities with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY of New-York and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston, under the Preliminary Agreement with this Committee, will expire November 29th, 1895.

Deposits of the above securities will not be received after NOV. 29th, except in the discretion of the Committee and subject to such penalty as may be prescribed.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge if he is dissatisfied with the Plan of Reorganization when issued.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Prest. Manhattan Trust Co., New-York.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Pres't. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
E. ROLLINS MORSE
of E. Rollins Morse & Bro., Boston.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York.
JULES S. BACHE
of J. S. Bache & Co., New-York.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, will be cashed at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court.

Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.

The Central Trust Company will receive proposals up to and including Nov. 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the sale to it of First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, in accordance with Article 8 of the mortgage given by said Railroad Company Oct. 1, 1887, to secure said bonds. The Trustee reserves the right to accept or decline any or all proposals.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities, which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, all in the year 1895, and all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
SAN JUAN SMELTING AND MINING CO.
6 % 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds, due 1915.
Omaha & Grant Smelting Co., Lessees.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
H. AMY & CO.,
31 NASSAU STREET.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
The Middlesex Banking Co.,
Middletown, Conn., will pay at its office December 1, the Debentures of Series 22, $50,000,
Due December 1, 1895,
AND WILL PAY IN ADVANCE Series 30 and 31, $144,000,
Due May 1, 1896.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, public administrator.)
10 shs. Broadway National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
150 shs. Gold Hill Consolidated Gold Min. & Mill. Co. of Col., (Hypd.)
11 shs. Standard Gas Light Co., common.
129 shs. Ohio Falls Manf'g Co., common, (Hypd.)
38 shs. Ohio Falls Manf'g Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
372 shs. Duluth Manf'g Co., Gen'l stock, (Hypd.)
372 shs. Duluth Manf'g Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
20 shs. Security State Bank of Randolph, Neb.
20 shs. Bloomfield State Bank, Bloomfield, Neb.
30 shs. Wayne Nat. Bank of Wayne, Neb.
10 shs. The Traders' Bank of Kirwin, Kansas.
30 shs. 1st Nat. Bank of Brokenbow, Neb.
10 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank of Portland, Ore.
50 shs. The Trinidad Nat. Bank of Trinidad, Col.
$25,500 City of Springfield, Ill., 5 p. c. Funding Bds, due Sept., 1903.
$12,000 City of Elizabeth, N. J., 4 p. c. Adjustment Bds., due July, 1922.
$1,000 Long Island City 5 p. c. Funding Bd., due Oct., 1903.
100 shs. New-York Times Publishing Co.
63 shs. Bank of New-Amsterdam.
820 shs. Consolidated Telegraph & News Co.
20 shs. Hamilton Fire Ins. Co., (Hypd.)
50 shs. United States Casualty Co.
500 shs. Premium Reserve Co.
$2,413 Springfield Quarrying, Mining & Construction Co., overdue and protested Notes, Endorsed by Walter J. Roberts, (Hypd.)
$5,000 Springfield Quarrying, Mining & Construction Co. Bonds, (Hypd.)
20 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$500 D. D., E. B. & Battery R. R. 5 p. c. Scrip.
25 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
50 shs. Bank of the State of New-York.
40 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
25 shs. Southern Nat'l Bank.
24 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
35 shs. Long Island Bank.
41 shs. Nat'l Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
10 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
25 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
8 shs. Union Trust Co.
$11,000 Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. Bds., 1931, (Trust Co. Receipt.) Not listed.
150 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce, Denver, Col., (Hypd.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
60 shares New-York, New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., $100 each.
15 shares Franklin Trust Co., $100 each.
$5,000 Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1908.
100 shares of the capital stock of Simpson's, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed Oct. 28, 1895, a meeting of the stockholders of The United Gas Improvement Company will be held at its principal office in the State of Pennsylvania, Drexel Building, corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Dec. 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of holding an election for or against an increase of its capital stock from 200,000 shares of the par value of $50 each to 230,000 shares of the par value of $50 each. EDWARD C. LEE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held in the Western Union Building, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

R. H. ROCHESTER,
New-York, Nov. 25, 1895. Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF the Revolution in the State of New-York will be held at Delmonico's, (large room,) 26th St. and 5th Av., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1895, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business, and general election of officers and Board of Managers. Polls open from 8 to 9:30 P. M.

THOMAS E. V. SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 26, 1895.

Dividends.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY,
1 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 21, 1895.

The sixteenth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of National Lead Co. will be paid Dec. 16, 1895, to stockholders of record Nov. 29, 1895. Transfer books for Preferred Stock will close Nov. 29, 1895, and remain closed until Dec. 17, 1895. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOS. L. McBIRNEY, Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
COUPON NOTICE.

Coupon No. 16 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due December 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

C. H. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Prices Firmer and Business More Active.

INFLUENCED BY EUROPE AND THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Higher —Coffee Lower.

There was more snap to the day's trading in grain, and foreign houses bought more freely, while local shorts covered to a full extent, with Europe and the West showing increased firmness, and the close higher. Provisions were without activity, but made an advance. Cotton was active and unsettled at a fair gain. Coffee was lower, and showed increased business.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	68	@	68¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	22¾	@	23
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¼	@	36½
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10	@	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35	@	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8 9-16	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	9.50	@	10.00
Lard, Western steam	5.80	@	..
Beef, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22	@	23
Sugar, granulated	4⅛	@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¼	@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾	@	10¾
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00	@	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	11.00	@	..
Lead	3.25	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and closed firm at ¾c advance, with the West higher, cables firmer, local shorts covering, and some foreign buying....Spot was firm and in moderate demand. Sales, 1,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 2 do, on private terms; 10,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, 1¼c over December, free on board; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1¾c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 3¼c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3¼c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, 56,428 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 60,912 bushels; receipts, 466,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 676,840 bushels; in the interior, 1,174,095 bushels...Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 806,846 bushels, or to 6,380,326 bushels, (693,742 bushels contract red and 1,686,250 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring;) and 390,200 bushels float....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,895,000 bushels, or to 62,221,000 bushels, against 53,944,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were dull and without special feature, with the close firm at ⅛@¼c advance....Spot was in fair export demand at unchanged prices. Sales, 104,000 bushels, including 80,000 bushels No. 2 at 37@37¼c, or 1⅛@1¼c over November, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels do at 37c, delivered. Receipts, 156,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 321,899 bushels; in the interior, 295,095 bushels....Clearances hence, 33,685 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 267,719 bushels...Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 30,800 bushels, or to 650,868 bushels, (17,611 bushels No. 2 yellow corn and 99,108 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 336,000 bushels, or to 4,642,000 bushels, against 3,842,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and firm at ⅛@¼c advance, following corn and the West....Spot were in better demand at a trifle easier prices....Sales, 82,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24¼c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 22@22½c for 7,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 2, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾@23c for 35,000 bushels; No. 3, 22c for 5,000 bushels; rejected white, 21¾@22c; rejected mixed, 21¼c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¾@24c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@27c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 141,800 bushels; exports, 500 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse increased 37,024 bushels, or to 2,074,775 bushels, (302,281 bushels No. 2 white, and 435,145 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 83,000 bushels, or to 6,005,000 bushels, against 9,191,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
December	1,440,000	64½	@65¼	65¼
January	25,000	65¾	@66	66
March	25,000	67⅝	@67¾	67¾
May	1,420,000	66⅜	@67 11-16	67⅜
June	50,000	67¼	@67⅜	67⅜
July	175,000	67¼	@68	68
Total	3,135,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November	..	..	@..	35⅞
December	130,000	35	@35¼	35⅛
January	..	..	@..	35
May	80,000	35	9-16@35⅝	35⅝
No. 2 white—				
December	..	..	@..	24½
Total	65,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November	..	..	@..	22¾
December	30,000	23½	@23¼	23½
January	..	..	@..	23⅜
May	35,000	25	5-16@25½	25½
No. 2 white—				
December	..	..	@..	24½
Total	65,000			

FLOUR—The recent lowering of prices gave an increased trade, and the close was steadier. Sales, 21,000 bbls, including of City Mills, 7,700 bbls patents, 4,150 bbls clears, and 500 bbls fine, at quotations; 600 bbls Winter patents, $3.80; 150 bbls superfine at $2.60; 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.75; 600 bbls straights at $3.35@$3.40; 600 bbls clear at $3.30, 4,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.50, 2,300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.95@$3.10, and 150 bbls white State at $3.25....Arrivals, 12,124 bbls and 21,397 sacks; exports, 3,733 bbls, and 1,138 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 21,362 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25 per bbl; supers, $2.65@$2.70; No. 2, $2.60@$2.80; No. 1, $2.85@$2.90; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.40; white wheat straights, $3.35@$3.45; patents, $3.50@$3.70; city patents, $3.90@$4.15; city clears, $3.80@$3.90; city extras, $3.10; city supers, $2.90@$3; city fine, $2.70@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $2@$2.10; supers, $2.10@$2.30; No. 2, $2.25@$2.50; No. 1, $2.40@$2.80; clears, $2.65@$3.15; straights, $3.10@$3.40; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Easy and more active. Sales, 1,200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Light demand and weak at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at 41¾c. Sales, 40,000 bushels on private terms.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Fair demand at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.30; cut, $3.20@$3.60; ground, $2.90@3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.80@$1.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.45; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, $2.10c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 97½c; coarse meal, 94c; fine do, 85c.

FEED—Dull and weak. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The reports from the mills were that no further advance had occurred, but where there was any accumulation held, the disposition was to let it go on the basis of late sales. The Western lard packers continued picking up limited quantities here and there, and would like to take some large lots were they to be had at most convenient shipping points South, and for which they would exceed some of the prices paid for small quantities. There were offers to sell here and there at near coast points at 21c for crude, in bulk, but at Memphis 22½c would probably be paid for large lots. In Texas, 20@21c quoted, the latter in certain sections on Western demand. Here the firmness at the South was without influence, as trading was very dull. Ordinary prime yellow was to be had at 23c, and distinctly prime at 23½c; good off-grade yellow, 28@28½c; crude, in barrels, at 25½@26c; white at 32@35c. LINSEED was in fair jobbing demand; American, 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 58c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL firm; 52@52½c quoted for city. COCOANUT OIL was steady, with 6c asked for Cochin; Ceylon at 5¾c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 25.—Oil opened $1.60; highest, $1.62½; lowest, $1.55; closed, $1.56½ bid. Standard Company's price, $1.58.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Showed a further slight advance, or 12½@15 points for pork, 5 points for lard and bacon, and as influenced by grain and shorts covering. Exports from Atlantic ports last week, 6,392 bbls pork, 10,200,337 lb lard, and 11,176,175 lb bacon; same time last year, 5,818 bbls pork; 12,957,868 lb lard, and 9,515,050 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 8,037 bbls pork; 7,825,818 lb lard, and 18,078,840 lb bacon; same time last year, 8,578 bbls pork; 9,223,704 lb lard, and 12,181,060 lb bacon. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 37,000 head.

LARD—The tone was better, with 5c advance in prices, through covering of contracts provoked by the advance in grain. Demands were fair at the West, but very dull here. At the West November closed at 5.40c, nominal; December, 5.45c, nominal; January, 5.50@5.55c, closing at 5.52½@5.55c; May, 5.72½@5.77½c, closing at 5.77½c asked. Here, 5.80c was nominal for cash, without sales. Of cash lard, 2 cars sold on private terms; offered at 5.42½c. City steam was steady; sales, 100 tcs, 5.40c. November option nominal, 5.80c. Refined was in moderate demand; Continent, 6.25c; South American, 6.60c; compound, 4 7-8@5 1-8c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was at an advance of 12½@15c, and moderately active, with November closing $8.05; December was $7.87½ to and closing at $8.05 asked; January, $8.85@$8.92½, closing $9 bid; May, $9.25@$9.40, closing $9.37½. Here there was more done for export, with 500 bbls mess taken at steady prices. Quotations here: Extra mess, in job lots, $9.50@$10; family mess, $10.75@$11.25; short clear, $10.75@$12.25.

BACON—Was up 5 points and firm, with increased trading, on home distributions and for export. Short ribs at the West: November closed $4.35, nominal; December, $4.27½ bid to and closing $4.85, nominal; January, $4.47½@$4.55, closing $4.52½; May, $4.72½@$4.82½, closing $4.77½@$4.80.

CUTMEATS—Were under slack attention, yet held steadily. Sales of 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb, 5¾c; 500 pickled shoulders, 6c; 500 pickled hams, 8¼@9c, and a carlot of Western green hams, 12 lb, at 8c here. City-pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¾c; 10-lb average, 5¾@5¾c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c; clear bellies, 5½c. Western Meats—Western prices: Green hams, 16 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7¾c; sweet pickled hams, 16 lb, 8¼c.

BEEF—Showed full late holding and moderate wants. Quotations: Packet, $5@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were under light attention, while held as before quoted; nominal prices, $13@$14 at the West and $14@$15 here.

HOGS—Were about steady here on moderate demands. Receipts at the West, 72,372 head; same time last year, 84,794 head. Chicago—Receipts, 50,000 head; active; average a shade higher; $3.40@$3.70; left over, 500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 7,606 head; active, $3.10@$3.65. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,023 head; higher; $3@$3.60. Omaha—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady to strong; $3.30@$3.50. Pittsburg—$3.65@$3.75. Milwaukee—Receipts, 5,241 head; $3.35@$3.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $3.35@$3.55. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.55@$3.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,500 head; active; $3.50@$3.65....Quotations here were 4⅝c for heavy, 4¾c for 180 lb, 4⅞c for 160 lb, 5c for 140 lb, 5⅛c for 120 lb, and 5¼@5½c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a firm holding, with light offerings and restricted demands. City quoted at 4¼c, and special lots 4 3-16c. Of country, sales, 35,000 lb in lots, 4⅛@4¼c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a slow and steady market at 5½c, with 30,000 lb out of town taken at that. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 6¼c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were active and unsettled, declining with Europe and rallying on reported crop damage to Rio, while late dealings were at a decline. The close was steady at 5@15 points loss....Here was a fairly active and easily declining, and Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig off....Spot Rio dull and steady at 15¼c for No. 7. Sales, 800 bags Maracaibo, 600 bags Savanilla, and 500 bags Bogota on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.: March, 750 bags at 13.80c; May, 250 bags at 13.30c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—November, 250 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.20c; December, 1,250 bags at 14.25c; 1,000 bags at 14.20c; January, 1,000 bags at 14.05c, 1,250 bags at 14c; 1,000 bags at 14.05c, 500 bags at 14.10c; February, 1,000 bags at 13.95c; March, 500 bags at 13.75c, 1,000 bags at 13.70c, 2,750 bags at 13.85c; May, 250 bags at 13.30c, 1,500 bags at 13.25c, 1,750 bags at 13.35c, 250 bags at 13.30c; July, 500 bags at 12.80c; September, 750 bags at 12.50c; total, 16,750 bags. Exchange —105 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for November; 20 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags January for December; total for day, 20,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

January, 14.05@14.15c; February, 13.90@14c; March, 13.80@13.85c; April, 13.50@13.60c; May, 13.25@13.35c; June, 12.85@12.95c; July, 12.70@12.80c; August, 12.55@12.65c; September, 12.45@12.50c; October, 12.20@12.35c; November, 14.15@14.30c; December, 14.25@14.30c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday		266,823
Arrivals—S. S. Galileo, Rio	24,704	
S. S. Galileo, Bahia	1,326	26,030
Total		292,853
Warehouse deliveries Saturday		4,329
Total stock in New-York to-day		288,524
Total stock in Baltimore	26,892	
Deliveries Saturday	117	26,775
Total stock in New-Orleans	46,858	
Deliveries Saturday	971	45,887
		72,662
Total stock in United States		361,186
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 25		100,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 23		17,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 23		61,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 18		14,000
		192,000
Total		553,186
Same time 1894		494,986

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¼c

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 5	1.35 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice Rates: Java, 21@31c; Padang, interior, 26½@27c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Mejo, 21¼@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 17@18c; Bocono, 17⅝@18c; Tovar, 17¼@18c; Merida, 18@20c; Cucuta, 17@19c; Central America—Costa Rica, 16¼@20c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16¼@17¼c; Caracas, 18@21c; Puerto Cabello, 17@20½c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramanga, 18@21½c; Bogota, 20@22c; Mexican—Cordova, 18@19½c; Oaxaca, 19@21c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 24@24½c.

COTTON.

Contracts opened steady at 7@10 points advance, became unsettled, and closed steady at 9@12 points advance, with an active trade, chiefly in the way of local scalping and influenced by the gain at Liverpool. Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance. Sales, 283 bales to spinners, with 600 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 8⅛c. Quotations are for cotton in sight, run at this quality or more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling, strict good middling, 1¼c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, 7-16c off; strict good ordinary, 13-16c off; good ordinary, 1¼c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, 7-16c off; strict low middling stained, 29-32c off; low middling stained, 1⅝c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	8.44@8.45	8.42	8.42	200
December	8.44@8.45	8.50	8.36	11,600
January	8.48@8.49	8.55	8.40	141,000
February	8.53@8.54	8.60	8.46	15,700
March	8.58@8.59	8.65	8.50	163,100
April	8.62@8.64	8.70	8.55	10,000
May	8.68@8.67	8.72	8.58	25,600
June	8.68@8.69	8.67	8.66	1,700
July	8.69@8.70	8.76	8.68	900
August	8.71@8.72	8.73	8.68	3,200
October	8.34@8.35	8.35	8.30	4,900
Total				377,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galvest'n	5724	14049	...	...	...	...
N. Orleans	9233	15956	...	...	...	...
Mobile	844	2611	...	...	...	...
Savan'h	4522	3354	...	...	...	...
Charl'n	1856	3257	...	...	...	...
Wilm'g'n	1058	1457	...	...	...	...
Norfolk	723	288	...	...	...	...
N. York	...	3610	...	...	...	...
Boston	351	873	...	...	...	...
Phila.	336	226	...	...	...	...
W. Point	690	2767	...	...	...	...
Totals.	25237	50288				
This day						
last w'k	27942	44983	38540	36322	26011	33491
This day						
last y'r	35632	70386	65933	50840	38291	67478

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—New crop held steady, with a fair demand....New Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 23@30c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand very good and prices ruling firm....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 3@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¼c; head, 5¾@6c; Patna, 3⅝@4½c; Japan, 3⅝@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice flour, per 100 lb, $1@$1.10; rice bran, 60@65c.

SUGAR

BECK & HOLLIS—4 State pigs, 40 lb, at $5; 7 do, 50 lb, at $4.75; 25 do, 109 lb, at $4.75.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 4,356 head; total for week thus far, 6,820 head; for same time last week, 8,052 head; consigned through, 2,222 head; to New-York, 2,860 head; on sale, 4,598 head; the market opened steady to strong for good handy steers and fat butchers' stock, but slow for heavy steers; all offerings of good butchers' stock were sold, but market closed dull for heavy steers, with several loads unsold; good to choice (1,200 to 1,350 lb) steers, $4.20@$4.40; extra do, (1,400 to 1,500 lb,) $4.50@$4.75, with fancy Christmas steers (1,500 to 1,575 lb,) selling at $4.90@$5.25; light to medium steers, (1,050 to 1,175 lb,) $3.75@$4.15; good fat light butchers', $3.40@$3.75; mixed butchers' stock, $2.75@$3.65; fat heifers, $3.50@$4; fair to good, $2.65@$3.25; fat cows, old to fair, $2@$2.75; choice fat, $3@$3.60; fair to good oxen, $3@$3.50; choice smooth lots, $3.75@$4; bulls in moderate supply and firm; light to good stockers, $2.40@$2.75; feeders, $3.25@$3.85. Veals and calves in good demand and steady. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 20,100 head; total for week thus far, 30,580 head; for same time last week, 45,600 head; consigned through, 4,960 head; to New-York, 10,800 head; on sale, 25,600 head; the market opened fairly active and 10@15c higher; closed weak, but the bulk of those in were sold; good to choice Yorkers, $3.70@$3.75; light lots, $3.75@$3.80; pigs, $3.80@$3.90; mixed and mediums, $3.70@$3.75; good to prime heavy, $3.75; roughs, $3@$3.25; stags, $2.50@$3. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 17,200 head; total for week thus far, 31,200 head; for same time last week, 34,800 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New-York, 4,600 head; on sale, 34,000 head; the market opened very dull and generally lower; closed very weak, with fully half the offerings left over; mixed sheep, fair to good, $2.10@$2.50; culls and common, $1@$2; choice hand-picked wethers, $2.50@$2.90; export sheep, $3@$3.25, a few fancy selling at $3.40@$3.50; top native lambs, $4.10; prime selected do, $3.90@$4.05; fair to good, $3.25@$3.75; culls and common, $2.50@$3.10; Canada lambs sold mainly at $4@$4.15; best Canadas selling at $4.25.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 25.—Cattle—Receipts fair this week; about 80 cars on sale; prime, $4.30@$4.50; good, $4.05@$4.25; good butchers', $3.80@$4; rough fat, $2.50@$3.50; bulls, cows, and stags, $1.50@$3; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40; feeders, $3.25@$3.80; heifers, $2.25@$3.25. Hogs—Receipts only fair this week; about 37 cars on sale; the demand is fair, and the market slow at about last week's closing prices; prime, light, $3.70@$3.75; medium weights, $3.65@$3.70; heavy grades, $3.60@$3.65; common to fair Yorkers, $3.50@$3.60; roughs, $2.75@$3.25. Sheep—Supply liberal; 35 cars on sale; the demand is only fair, and the market is slow at a decline of a full quarter from last week's extras. $2.65@$2.90; good, $2.25@$2.50; fair, $1.50@$2.10; common, 50c@$1; lambs, $2@$4; veal calves, $6@$6.75; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 25.—Hogs—Receipts, 5,300 head; market firm; heavy, $3.45@$3.57½; medium, $3.40@$3.55; light, $3.30@$3.50; pigs, $3@$3.40. Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; market firm; native steers, best, $3.90@$4.40; fair to good, $3@$3.90; cows and heifers, best, $2.60@$3.25; fair to good, $1.60@$2.60; bulls, $1.50@$2.60; stockers and feeders, $3.40@$3.60; calves, $5@$12; Texas and Western steers, $2.40@$3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,827 head; market steady and prices unchanged; native steers, $3.55@$4; cows, $1.65@$2.40; Texas steers, $2.25@$2.85. Hogs—Receipts, 1,714 head; market firm and 5c higher; butchers' and best heavies, $3.55@$3.60; packers', $3.40@$3.55; Yorkers, $3.40@$3.55. Sheep—Receipts, 1,457 head; market steady and prices were unchanged; native mixed, $3.35; culls, $1.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The market for cattle was steady and moderately active to-day. The demand was somewhat restricted by the usual holiday consumption of poultry. The demand for hogs was good, packing account and prices made a gain of 5c per 100 lb. Eastern shippers were not as active as recently. The supply of sheep was not excessive to-day, and as there was a fairly active general demand prices were firm.

CATTLE—Receipts, 16,000 head; extra, prime steers, $4.75@$4.85; choice to prime (1,300 to 1,750 lb) steers, $4.25@$4.70; fair to good steers, 1,200 to 1,500 lb, $3.85@$4.25; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,300 lb, $3.10@$3.75; feeders, 900 to 1,250 lb, $3.20@$3.80; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.30@$3.15; bulls, choice to extra, $2.75@$3.50; bulls, poor to good, $2@$2.50; cows and heifers, extra, $3.50@$3.75; cows, fair to choice, $2.40@$3.25; cows, poor to good canners, $1.50@$2.30; veal calves, good to choice, $5@$6; calves, common to fair, $2.50@$4.75; Texas steers, $2.75@$3.65; Texas cows and bulls, $2.20@$2.75; Western range steers, $2.75@$3.75; Western range cows and heifers, $2.25@$3.30; milkers and springers, per head, $25@$40.

HOGS—Receipts, 50,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.55@$3.70; common to choice, mixed, $3.45@$3.67½; choice assorted, $3.55@$3.65; light, $3.40@$3.65; pigs, $2.25@$3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.75@$3.40; lambs, $3@$4.30.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 75s; primes mess dull at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 55s; do medium, dull at 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 30s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 35s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, easy at 29s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, easy at 27s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 13 lb, dull at 36s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 28s 3d. Cheese—American finest white steady at 44s; do, colored, steady at 45s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s 3d. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 20s 3d. Resin—Common steady at 4s 7½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 1½d; No. 2 red Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s 3d. Corn, Mixed Western, spot, dull at 3s 3¾d; November steady at 3s 3¾d December steady at 3s 4d; January steady at 3s, 2½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 45 @55s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 23,500 quarters; from Pacific ports, 32,000 quarters; from other sources, 16,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 62,500 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, November delivery, 4 35-64@4 36-64d value; November and December delivery, 4 35-64d buyers; December and January delivery, 4 34-64@4 35-64d buyers; January and February delivery, 4 34-64@4 35-64d buyers; February and March delivery, 4 35-64d buyers; March and April delivery, 4 35-64d@4 36-64d buyers; April and May delivery, 4 36-64d@4 37-64d buyers; May and June delivery, 4 37-64d@4 38-64d buyers; June and July delivery, 4 38-64d@4 39-64d buyers; July and August delivery, 4 39-64d@4 40-64d buyers; August and September delivery, 4 39-64d buyers; September and October delivery, 4 31-64d@4 32-64d value.

LONDON, Nov. 25—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Linseed oil, 19s 6d per cwt. Sugar, 11s 9d@12s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 9s 3d@10s 3d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Sweet Sugar—November, 10s 3d; January and March, 10s 9d.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—Sugar quiet. Exchange on the United States, short sight, gold, 9@9½ premium; exchange on London, 19 1-2 premium.

NASSAU, N. P., Nov. 25.—General trade is dull. The sponge market is active, with small quantities offered, and prices high.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 25.—Cotton steady; middling, 8 3-16c; low middling, 7 13-16c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 13,189 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,527 bales; to the Continent, 250 bales; coastwise, 2,600 bales; sales, 703 bales; stock, 135,420 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 25.—Cotton steady; middling, 8¼c; low middling, 7 15-16c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 3,354 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,478 bales; coastwise, 1,463 bales; sales, 671 bales; stock, 91,611 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8 9-16c; middling, 8 5-16c; low middling, 8 1-16c; good ordinary, 7¾c; net receipts, 15,956 bales; gross, 17,975 bales; sales, 6,150 bales; stock, 334,828 bales.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

American Therapeutic Company of New-York City; capital, $35,000. Directors—E. H. Hammer, E. K. Jones, and R. R. Govin of New-York City.

H. P. Campbell & Co. of New-York City, to carry on a general warehouse business; capital, $160,000. Directors—H. P. Campbell of Hoboken, N. J.; George Nichols of Montclair, N. J.; John P. Nichols and W. C. Crosby of Brooklyn.

The Maplewood Water Works Company of Attica; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. C. Stevens, A. A. Smith, E. T. Gay, and others of Attica.

The Brooklyn Bond and Mortgage Title Company of Brooklyn, to make searches of public records and to certify to the validity and correctness of searches of records and indexes concerning and respecting real estate, and to do business as a real estate and insurance broker; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. Berkeley, S. W. Huntington, and W. A. Andrews of Brooklyn.

The Evanola Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. F. Evans, A. P. Stevens of Brooklyn, and John C. McLaughlin of New-York City.

The Buffalo Bicycle Skate Company of Buffalo, to manufacture and sell skates and other articles; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. R. Boulton, E. L. French, William L. French, F. P. Lund, and G. H. Chadeayne of Buffalo.

The Peterson Company of New-York City, to print and sell books and magazines; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edward J. Welch, Oliver P. Goldsmith, and George L. Holton of Brooklyn.

Shoe and Leather Bank Suit Deferred.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 25.—Justice Cullen opened a Special Term of the Supreme Court here to-day.

The first case called was the suit of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York against Amelia S. Baker, widow of Frederick Baker, who was found drowned in Long Island Sound, off his country place at Sands Point, just after the announcement of the robbery of the bank by Bookkeeper Seely and Baker. The suit is said to be an action to recover the property left by Baker, on the ground that it was purchased with money stolen from the institution. When the case was called the counsel engaged asked that it be deferred for trial.

It was expected that Bookkeeper Seely, who is serving a sentence for his participation in the robbery, would be in court to testify in the case, but he did not appear.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Purchases Which Fill Out Other Plots —An Expensive Peculiarity—Auction Room Doings.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have bought of the Jeremiah W. Dimick estate the five-story brick building, 17 Hubert Street, south side, 52.11 feet east of Greenwich Street, 25 by 25. The piece adjoins the L-shaped property recently bought by the same firm, giving them a plot 75 by 100 on Greenwich Street and 47.11 feet front on Hubert Street. The late Mr. Dimick, from whose estate the new purchase was made, left several million dollars' worth of city realty. It was not as productive as it might have been, because of a peculiarity on his part. Though he would receive brokers pleasantly, and treat them with marked courtesy, he would never consent to pay them any commissions, either for selling or leasing. As a result, when he once acquired some property, he would usually have to keep it, and, when a tenant moved out, the premises would ordinarily remain vacant a long time.

Messrs. Jung & Mohr have bought of the Murphy estate the southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street and Manhattan Avenue, 100.11 by 100.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for Charles E. Appleby, to George Ehret, the lot, 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, 164.10 feet east of Broadway. This lot adjoins a plot already owned by Mr. Ehret. Together, he now has 189.10 feet front on Fifty-ninth Street, 107.10 feet on Broadway, and 120 feet on Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. L. Napoleon Levy has bought of Joseph Tysen the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 26 West Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 102.2.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. John N. Golding sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Heilner & Wolf, the six five-story brick flats, 219 to 229 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, beginning 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 100.11. The prices were: 219, $22,500; 221, $23,000; 223, $24,750; 225, $24,500; 227, $24,900, and 229, $24,750.

The sales at auction for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, fourteen lots, forming the block front on the west side of Cambreling Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Bayard Street, four being 25 by 75 each and the others 25 by 87.6 each.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 71 Eldridge Street, west side, about 75 feet north of Hester Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store in front and four-story brick tenement in rear.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 514 and 516 East Twelfth Street, south side, 395.6 feet west of Avenue B, 50 by 103.3, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,450; on prior mortgage, $51,041.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Wilson L. Cannon, Jr., referee, 110 and 112 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, beginning 165 feet west of Lenox Avenue, two four-story and basement brick and stone dwellings. Due on judgment, in each, $10,400.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, H. M. Alexander, Jr., referee, West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 125 by 199.10, extending to north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. Due on judgment, $14,500.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, and administrator's sales, as follows: 79 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, two-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 150 East Thirty-third Street, south side, 225.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 24.11 by 122.10½, by irregular, with four-story brownstone dwelling in front and six-story brick and one-story frame buildings in rear.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Jerome Avenue, northeast corner Southern Boulevard, by George W. O'Connor of William's Bridge, for a three-story frame building; cost, $4,000.

Villa Avenue, northwest corner Potter Place, by Conzolata de Pasquale and Catherine Cattaburg, both of William's Bridge, for a three-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Sixth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Avenue C, Unionport, by M. J. Stern of Unionport, for a one-and-a-half-story frame shed; cost, $50.

No. 1,031 Second Avenue, by A. Harnischfeger of 1,031 Second Avenue, one-story brick storage house; cost, $250.

No. 160 East Fifty-first Street, by Mayor, &c., City of New-York, alterations to a five-story engine house (brick); cost, $500.

No. 126 Second Avenue, by William Barsodi of 327 Second Avenue, alterations to a three-story attic and basement brick store and dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Fifty-fourth Street, south side, (rear,) 200 feet east of First Avenue, by Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundredth Street, alterations to a one-story frame shed; cost, $25.

Twenty-third Street and First Avenue, northeast corner, by Charles Siedler of Morristown, N. J., alterations to a four-story brick factory; cost not estimated.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 25.

PIKE ST, 68; Robert McGill to Eliza L. Miller $1
HESTER ST, 103; Charles W. Irwin to William R. Wilson .....
NASSAU ST, w s, Lot 11, map of property of Ann White, 2d Ward; Robert L. Wensley to Max Ottinger and others 126,000
BAXTER ST, 123; Amelia Maggi to Angelina Maggi 1
WEST 30 ST, 61; Adolf and Emanuel Alexander to Morris J. Warnstadt 100
11TH ST, s s, 370.6 ft e of Avenue A, 20x 94.8; William P. Mitchell and wife to Oscar Phillips 18,500
ALLEN ST, w s, 128 ft n of Rivington St, 144.7x87.9x144.8x87.9; Anna J. Lennon to Henry Degener 1
ELDRIDGE ST, 146; Louis Gordon and Barnett Levy and wives and Sophia Grunebaum to Samuel L. Goldstein 24,000
RIVINGTON ST, 59; Eldridge St, 184, 186, and 188; Mary M. Field and another, executrices of Samuel B. Field, to Robert M. Field 35,500
SAME PROPERTY; Robert M. Field and others to John Stemme 1
10TH AV and 28th St, s e corner, 18x 112x irregular; Edwin A. Johnson and others to John McCauley 22,800
SAME PROPERTY; Frances A. Johnson, individually and as executrix of Lee Johnson to John McCauley 7,600
JOHN ST, n corner of Gold St, 41.5x100.6 x44.8x97.10, and other property, ½ part; Henry J. Stevenson to James Jessop 1
2D AV, 489; Lina Geis and others, executors, &c., of Francis Geis, to Louisa Geis and others 1
68TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; John H. Judge, referee, to Clarence H. Brown 1,500
68TH ST, same property; Clarence H. Brown to William F. Havemeyer 35,000
93D ST, n s, 19 West; David Cohn to Eva Cohn ..... Gift
89TH ST, s s, 178 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.8; William J. Nicklas to Lillie S. Beebe 1
49TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Henry W. Sackett, referee, to John Murray and Jeremiah Reid 2,500
91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Thomas A. Campbell to Anna Campbell 24,000
78TH ST, 58 East; Hannah Radt and others to Jeannette Sohn 1
76TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x 102.2; William H. Jacob and wife to Robert Jacob 1
53D ST, 54 West; Manuel N. Menendez and others to Bayard Tuckerman 1
58TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x 100.4; Alice M. Hopkins and others to Joseph Bloomingdale and Lyman G. Bloomingdale 7,800
48TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Christian Sander, and others to Otto H. Dage and Amelia Fechteler 14,825
85TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 49.8x 102.2; Gustave Lange and wife to Otto Minertzhagen 65,750
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 97th St, 201.10 to 98th St x70x100.11x100.11 to 97th St x 195, and other property; Kate B. Happel and others to Jacob M. Newman 1
SAME property; Kate B. Happel, executrix and trustee of Henry Bruner to same 85,000
SAME property; P. Frederick Bruner to same 1
MANHATTAN AV, 129; Mary H. Waterbury and husband to William H. Francis 14,500
BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft s of 132d St, 24.11x irregular; Joseph J. Zimmermann to Jacob A. Zimmermann 7,600
SAMUEL ST, n s, adjoining lands of John Butler, 39x97.11x30x98.2; James Angus to Charles P. Hallock 1
MONROE AV, e s, 225 ft n of Columbia Av, 25x100.6; Thomas A. Campbell and wife to John Halliday 3,200
KING'S BRIDGE AV, and Terrace View Av, n w corner, 91.11x75x116.1x78.9; James S. Eadie and wife to Darius G. Crosby 1
142D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; J. Allen Townsend and wife to Marian E. Moore 1
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, n w corner of 152d St, 85.1x109.7x74.11x69.2; Theophile Kick and wife to Max Marx 13,900
136TH ST, 141 West; John H. Leith and Charles Glenn to Nellie E. Euprat 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 119th St, 29.10x95.9x25.5x111.5; Oscar Phillips and wife to William P. Mitchell 52,000
185TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x75.11; Florentine Frommer to Jacob Hess 1
SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Hess to John Huter 8,500
WOODRUFF AV, s w s, being Lot 44, map of Fairmount, 25x100; Emanuel Rail to Bridget Kilkenny 1,025
LOT 265, map of Section A, Vyse estate; 238 Ward Land Improvement Company to John Nilsson 10
BATHGATE AV, e s, 143.4 ft s of 172d St, 16.8x70.9x16.9x72.2; Henry Schopper and wife to William Watson 1

Recorded Leases.

BRUSHABER, Louis, to Frank D. Ray; 325 East 51st St, 2 1-12 years $720
HAUSCHILD, John P., to Mollie Rosenfeld; store, &c., 114 Centre St 1,400
KRULEWITCH, Lewis, to Congregation Bnai Scholem Anschi Yanishok; 139 Madison St, first floor, 4 1-12 years 570
LAWRENCE, John, and another, executors of John R. Lawrence estate to John G. Elliott, individually and as trustee of James Elliott; first floor &c., of 354 Broadway, 5 years 6,500
RUBENSTEIN, Louis, and Samuel J. Silberman to Gustav V. Walberg; 203 Canal St, n w corner of Mulberry St, store, 2 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Elizabeth, and another to Francis Bourne; 6th St, n of Franklin Av, 1 year $2,000
SAME to Harlem Savings Bank, 1 year .. 7,000
BEEBE, L. S., to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 89th St, 178 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 500
BROADBELT, Malcom G., to Mary L. Goodman; n s of 28th St, e part of Lot 86, map of C. C. Ray estate, 1 year 1,644
DONFILS, Sereno D., and wife to T. McClure Peters; s e corner of Washington Av and 182d St, 1 year 1,500
BIRRELL, Alice I., to F. W. Pitcher; n e corner of 4th Av and 123d St, 1 year .. 2,750
BAKER, William C., to Bazena T. Domes; w s of 11th Av, 57.8 ft n of 138th St, 3 years 8,000
BENADA, Franz, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 133d St, 250 ft e of Trinity Av, 1 year 2,250
BIERNESSER, Joseph S., and wife to Robert Courtright; w s of Madison Av, 100 ft n of Columbia Av, 3 years 2,000
BELL, Albert, to Samuel Campbell; w s of 3d Av, 245.6 ft n of 161st, 4 years 8,000
CAMPBELL, Thomas A., and wife to John Ovens; n s of 91st St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 2,500
CROSBY, Darius G., to James S. Eadie; n corner of King's Bridge and Terrace Avs, 1 year 3,000
DRIES, George A., and another to Walburger Horn and others, administrators; 211 Lewis St, 3 years 12,000
EUPHRAT, Nelle M., to John H. Leith and another; 141 West 136th St, 1 year .. 1,000
FISHEL, Aaron A., and wife to Joseph Putzel; s s of 76th St, 81 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years 3,000
SAME to William Rothschild; same property, 3 years 20,000
FISCHER, Maria, to Smith Williamson, as trustee; s e s of Prospect Av, 660 ft n e of Samuel St, demand 3,175
SAME to Katarine Van Valin; same property, 4 years 3,500
SAME to same; s e s of Prospect Av, 676.6 ft n e of Samuel St, 4 years .. 3,500
FORD, Robert O., and others to L. C. Mardner; n e of 130th St, 491.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 10,500
GEIS, Mary R., to Joseph Seitz; 152 West 17th St, 3 years 4,000
GOERLITZ, Lizzie, and others to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; n s of 87th St, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 30,000
GUNN, William, and others to William P. Maloney; s e corner of 107th St and Amsterdam Av, 1 year 31,000
GRIGGS, Mary A., to Samuel Campbell; s e corner of Marmion Av and Fairmount Place, 4 years 5,000
GOLDMAN, Esther, to Edward V. Burton; Lot 116, map of Arden property, 2 years 200
HARRELL, Claudius E., to Frank E. Plummer; 306 5th Av, (lease,) 5 years .. 15,000
HUTER, John, to Jacob Hess; 506 West 185th St; installments 3,000
HAMM, Howard, and wife to William P. Brown and another, trustee; 142 East 117th St, 5 years 38,000
HECHT, Moses, to Maria Silverberg; 156 East 109th St, 3 years 12,000
HALLOCK, Charles P., to James Angus; n e s of Samuel St, adjoining land of John Butler, 24th Ward, 2 years 1,000
HEYLMAN, Charles, and wife to V. B. Rogers and another, trustees; w s of Decatur Av, 215 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 6,500
KEYS, William E., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 59th St, 123.4 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 1,500
KAUFMANN, Oscar, to F. J. Middlebrook; 100 and 104 to 110 East 58th St, and other property, 1 year 1,000
LITTAU, Johanna, and another to the Board of Administration of the Reformed Church in America; s s of 132d St, 123 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 15,500
LESLIE, Robert L., and wife to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Pyne St, 625 ft n of Bayard St, installments 3,000
LANDI, Salvatore, and wife to Emily Meese; n w s of Orchard St, 199 ft n e of Samuel St, 5 years 200
LANZER, John, and wife to Lena Crossman; s s of Cornell Av, 30 ft e of Birch St, 4 years 1,000
SAME to same; s e corner of Cornell Av and Birch St, 4 years 1,500
McCAULEY, John, and wife to Edwin A. Johnson and others; s e corner of 10th Av and 28th St, 5 years 12,000
SAME to same; s s of 28th St, 70 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 8,000
McGINN, John, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 433 West 45th St, 1 year. 10,000
MULLER, Eliza L., to Robert McGill; 68 Pike St, and 53 and 55 Catharine St, 1 year 3,813
MOORE, Marian E., to J. Allen Townsend; n s of 142d St, 150 ft e of 8th Av, demand, (two mortgages) 34,000
MINERTZHAGEN, Otto, to Gustav Lange; s s of 85th St, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years, (two mortgages) 8,000
MARKERT, Louis G., and wife to Henry Bindewald; e s of Westchester Av, 50.11 ft n of Union St, 3 years 9,000
MARTIN, George M., and wife to John B. Pine, trustee; w s of 8th Av, 50.5 ft n of 111th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years .. 24,000
NEILSON, John, and others to William R. Rose, trustee; Lot 265, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 2,500
SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, 1 year 63,000
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to Kate B. Happel, as executrix; e s of Lexington Av, extends from 97th to 98th St, and adjoining property, (four mortgages,) 2 years 60,000
OTTINGER, Max, and others to Witherbee Sherman and others, executors of Mary Ann Witherbee; s e corner of Marmion Av and Fairmount Place, 4 years 5,000
OTTINGER, Max, and others to Mutual Mortgage Insurance Company; n w s of Nassau St, Lot 11, map of property of Ann White, Second Ward, 3 years .. 63,000
PHILLIPS, Oscar, and wife to Pauline Meyers; s e corner of 11th St, 370.6 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 11,000
RUSHIN, Isaac, and others to Louis Kessel and another; 78 Ridge St, demand 3,000
RUSSELL, Thomas, to Gustavus Sidenberg and others; s s of 4th St, Lot 42, map of Mangle Minthorne, 3 years 26,500
ROSELL, Carl M., and wife to Robert Courtright; e s of Madison Av, 357.11 ft n of Wellesley St, 3 years 1,000
STOCKTON, Mary J., to Theodore S. Miller; 151 West 96th St, 1 year 3,000
TUCKERMAN, Bayard, to L. W. Lowndes and another, executors; 54 West 53d St, 3 years 30,000
WILSON, William R., and wife to L. V. Bell and another, trustees; 103 Hester St, 3 years 45,000
WARNSTADT, Morris J., to Adolph Alexander and another; 51 West 3d St, 1 year 7,500
WINSTON, George, and wife to West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 1st St, or Avenue S, St. Lots 297 and 333, map of Wakefield, installments. 250

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRINCKERHOFF, Mary E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company $10,000
CHEDSEY, Josephine, to James S. Reynolds 1,800
DONNELLY, James F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 3,000
FRANK, Christian, to George Ringler & Co. 2,300
GODMAN, Eli M., to Sophie Goodman, five assignments 5
GEIS, Lena, and others, executors to Louisa Geis and others 1
DINKEL, Christian, to Christian Dinkel 1
EHLERS, Luer, and another to Rudolph Oelsner 1
GOMEZ, Horatio, trustee, to Edmund Hendricks, executor 5,507
HESS, Jacob, to Solomon Moses 1
McCOMB, James J., to David J. McComb 1
MALONEY, William P., to W. N. Crane. 1
MERRIHEW, Stephen, to Caroline P. Merrihew 1
OLMSTEAD, Dwight H., to Henriette Hoppock 2,500
SHERWELL, Charlotte H., executrix and trustee, to Brooklyn Trust Company .. 35,000
Title Guarantee and Trust Company, to John Gilsey and others, three assignments 20,000
VELSOR, Hannah, to Mehitabel Lynde .. 1,200
WHITNEY, Eliza A., to Ella E. Berard, two assignments 2

Lis Pendens.

20TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 2d Av, 20x92; Jeannette H. Bacigalupo against Joseph Solomon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MANHATTAN AV, 129; Andrew J. Kerwin against Charles L. Waterbury and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
3D ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x50; Walter H. W. Noe against Herbert B. Miller, (notice of attachment.)
ALLEN ST, 156 to 168; Orchard St, 157; Giacinto Di Benedetto, administrator, against William F. Lennon and others, (action to set aside deeds and to declare mortgages void.)
14TH ST, 205 West; Louis J. Zimmermann against Xavier Club and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

DELANCEY ST, 279 and 281; Peter Callan against Herman Wertheim, owner and contractor $1,108
9TH ST, 38 and 44 East; Frank Link against Elias and Samuel Kempner, owners; John Glasbrenner, contractor ... 180
SAME PROPERTY; Mark Atken against same 217
SAME PROPERTY; John Wagner against same 205
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas H. Bogart against same 245
CHERRY ST and CATHARINE SLIP, s e corner, 67.10x80; Schnatz & Massoth against Herman Hafker and Christopher Hollwedel, contractors; John W. Arfman, owner 5,596
FULTON AV, e s, 300 ft s of Pelham Av, 25 ft front; August Anderson and others against Robert Leslie, owner; Charles H. Orne, contractor 180
MONTGOMERY ST, 38; Edwin Greene against Isabella Levi, owner and contractor 14
8TH AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x 100; William Nelson against Peter and Frank McConnell, owners and contractors 78
102D ST and MADISON AV, s e corner, 70x100; Samuel Carucci & Co. against Louis E. Steinfeld and C. L. Newberger, owners and contractors 522

FOUR TRAPPERS MURDERED

Their Boat, Manned Only by a Faithful Dog, Sent Adrift on the Red River in Indian Territory.

ARTHUR CITY, Indian Territory, Nov. 25.—A boat was discovered adrift upon Red River last night, the sole living occupant of which was a half-famished and vicious dog. A party of citizens secured a skiff and pulled alongside the derelict. They found the decks of the craft covered with blood, and the body of a man stretched across the thwarts. The head had been all but severed from the trunk, and the boat bore marks of a terrible struggle. Owing to the swiftness of the current and the belligerency of the dog, the party were temporarily unable to secure the boat.

Four men, it was subsequently learned, were murdered.

About three weeks ago three hunters and trappers purchased the boat at the mouth of the Bois d'Arc Creek, and, with a hired boy, moved two and a half miles below Arthur. For several days the boat had been observed anchored without a human being in sight.

The corpses of the three men and the boy were yesterday seen lying in bed, undressed. The victims had evidently been dead several days. One of them met death by his skull's being crushed.

When the trappers purchased the boat, they were known to have $300, and it is supposed they were followed up and murdered.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Young Perfumery Company of 144 Franklin Street, through its Directors, George Carragan, William P. Young, Martin R. Cook, and Howard M. Cook, applied to the Supreme Court yesterday for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Justice Ingraham granted an order to show cause on Feb. 25 next. It was stated that the successful prosecution of the business requires a capital largely in excess of the company's capitalization, $10,000, and the Directors will be unable to raise subscriptions for the requisite amount. There are no debts. The value of the assets, which consist of perfumery stock and apparatus, is not given.

—The schedules of Lyon Brothers, fur manufacturers at 100 Prince Street, show liabilities of $168,579, nominal assets of $105,406, and actual assets of $79,325. The principal creditors are Henrietta Swartz, $21,628; Phillips, Pollitzer & Co., $15,240; G. Gaudig & Blum, $12,656; A. Liebes, $10,660; Joseph Ullmann, $9,920; Herzig Brothers, $9,295; Annie Lyon, $8,500; Ninth National Bank, $7,980, and Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $7,152.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold at auction two oil paintings valued at $1,000 each, belonging to James M. Ashley, Jr., of Toledo, Ohio, formerly Vice President of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad Company, under a claim in favor of Alven Beveridge, a broker, who obtained a judgment for $13,000 against Mr. Ashley. The paintings were bought in by Mr. Beveridge for $3,000.

—Lewis H. Losee has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Thomas Barry, formerly owner of the Gayety Theatre at Albany, but now advance agent for Fred Irwin, on the application of Isaac Kugelman as receiver of Samuel Booth & Co., on a judgment for $7,869, obtained against him on Nov. 8, 1894.

—Schifrin & Chaitin, manufacturers of furs at 62 East Broadway, have closed their business place and are said to have disposed of their stock for cash. Eisenbach Brothers & Co., who sold them furs to the amount of $462 on Nov. 18, obtained an attachment against them yesterday. The liabilities are said to be about $1,800.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment from Horwitz & Hershfield for $3,924 against William M. and James E. Crossley, woolen manufacturers at Auburn, Mass., under the style of the Crossley Manufacturing Company, for goods sold and delivered by S. Rawitzer & Co., between June 8 and Oct. 23.

—Louis Schwarz, jobber in woolens at 144 Grand